PRICE 10 CENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT

JUNE 24, 1944

VOL. 59, NO. 42 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Self-Denying Economy

WE HAVE certain doubts about the theory, re-enunciated last week by Mr. R. P. Jellett, that the degree of full employment reached during the war has been rendered possible only by the patriotic self-denial of business enterprises and of wealthy taxpayers. It has in our opinion been due to a much more potent force, in the shape of a demand so great and so certain that there has been no possible fear of a glut of products and a market decline. If patriotic self-denial by capitalists had been the real cause of our war activity, and could be relied upon to solve our economic problems after the war, we should be much more cheerful.

But the process of so maintaining demand, by government orders financed by taxes and loans, as to keep the national economy 100 per cent operative has already produced a mild degree of inflation and a terrific amount of controls designed to prevent or lessen inflation, and has produced also an intense struggle between labor, capital and the nation for the right to pocket the profits of inflation—profits which government can use to reduce inflation, but labor and capital can use only to enhance it. Unless we are all of us patriotic and self-denying when the war comes to an end as well as before its end, we shall all run violently down a steep place into the sea. And none of us have been particularly patriotic and self-denying *economically* during the war.

No Socialism Tomorrow

WE EXPECT to see a decidedly Progressive government in Saskatchewan, but we do not expect to see a very Socialist one. If Mr. Douglas's government were to do anything strongly anti-capitalistic it would alarm not only a great many of the people who voted for it in Saskatchewan, but also a great many more of the people whom the CCF wants to vote for it all over the Dominion. The provincial party has a platform which, outside of the stoppage of all farm foreclosure and eviction for debt, might quite easily have been offered by any non-Socialist party. It contains a reference to "economic planning" but it is so vague that it commits the party to nothing. The labor policy goes little further than that of the Conservative government of Ontario, promising only that collective bargaining shall be "a permanent feature of economic life" (which it will anyhow) and that there shall be a revision of minimum wages and a Department of Labor with a Minister. Labor is, of course, a less important political factor in Saskatchewan than in almost any other province.

The platform, we have said, could have been adopted almost *in toto* by any other party. But it would have been little use for any other party to adopt it. The voters of Saskatchewan voted, not for any particular New Deal but to make sure that the party in power would be reliable New Dealers. They were tired of the Liberals though at the moment of writing it is not clear whether their dislike was for the provincial party or extends also to Mr. Gardiner and Mr. King. And they quite evidently did not regard the Progressive Conservatives as having any intention of being reliable New Dealers. This is going to be Mr. Bracken's chief difficulty. The voters are well disposed to him personally—but have little confidence that he can swing his party to a genuine New Deal policy. The whole recent history of the party, from the Bennett broadcasts and the subsequent withdrawal of support by the big financial backers, through the Manion mistake about "National Government" and the recalling of Mr. Meighen, down to the Winnipeg Convention and Mr. Bracken's refusal to accept the responsibilities of House leadership, makes it extremely difficult to convince people that what Mr. Bracken leads is really a new party, born again with a changed heart and a firm resolve to serve the interests of the Common Man. We do not say that it isn't such a party, merely that the voters are doubtful.

It is too early to assess the long-term results of this remarkable victory, but it is quite possible that it has brought us measurably nearer to a coalescing (which is more than a coalition) of the older parties. The main issue is no longer one of higher tariffs versus lower tariffs, and in Canada it never has been one of central versus local authority. Today it is, just as in the United States, the issue of the economic New Deal versus a fairly rigid adherence to the old economic systems; but in Canada it was easier for a new party to edge in to the left of the old ones, while in the United States an old party had to go Left in a moment of national economic demoralization. The new party in Canada is in theory much more Socialist than the New Deal party in the United States; but in practice they will be found to be pretty close to one another.

It took the Progressive Conservative Party only four days after Saskatchewan spoke to change its mind about conscription, but, in spite of Mr. McTague's clever pleading, its new attitude is definitely a change of mind, and a change back to the mind of Mr. Meighen and the element which had charge of the party before South York. It will not, of course, induce the Government to adopt a policy of overseas conscription and it is unlikely to detach any of the Government's supporters in parliament at this late date and so make a conscriptionist coalition necessary. It means in effect that the party has decided to capitalize on the resentment against Quebec, which is widely felt in other provinces, and to abandon all idea of obtaining any Quebec support for many years to come. The long term results upon Canada's national future are difficult to assess immediately but at first sight they are not promising and our suspicion is that Mr. Bracken lacks enthusiasm for the change and had very little to do with it.

Quebec Politics

THE opinions of English-speaking Quebec have never been quite so ineffectual as they are today. It is not much use holding an autopsy on the deceased, but at least a contributing cause of death was the prolonged support of the Gouin-Taschereau administrations by moneyed interests which detested their policies but refused to back any opposition to them, thus compelling politicians like Mr. Duplessis to fall back on an extreme French-Canadian nationalism, which in turn was bound to influence the policies of the party whom they opposed. In the coming Quebec election, held at a moment when racial antagonisms have been fanned to a flame, no party will be able to avoid giving its promises a strongly "nationalistic" flavor. Quebec for the French-Canadians will be the essence of everybody's slogan. In such a conflict Mr. Godbout is obviously handicapped by the necessity of keeping on good terms with a Dominion party which is obliged to consider the opinions of English-speaking provinces.

But there is another curious factor in the situation. The French-Canadians in politics are a good deal like the French of France, much given to cliques and little personal groupings and lacking the cohesive force of the English party system. The opposition to Mr. Godbout, which an infusion of English interest might have helped to solidify, is divided by violent personal animosities between groups and between leaders. It is said that even if the Bloc Populaire and the Duplessis faction had between them a substantial majority of the next Legislature they would not be able to unite to form a government, and Mr. Godbout would have to carry on in alliance with a group whose policies are much nearer to those of the other group than they are to his own.

The present wave of public ownership in Quebec is not really an antagonism to private

(Continued on Page Three)

Here's the way Canadian and British troops in Italy reacted to the news of the big landing in France. Morale zoomed. The great day had come at last! "The fall of Rome is almost eclipsed by the news", wrote one Canadian to friends in Hamilton. "Even the Italians seem happy at last."

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Socialist Harold Winch	Corolyn Cox	2
War Women in the Postwar	Anne Fromer	6
Mr. King Must Face CCF	G. C. Whittaker	8
An Injustice to Poland	Watson Kirkconnell	12
What's the Robot Worth?	Willson Woodside	14
Socialism in Saskatchewan	P. M. Richards	34

HAROLD EDWARD WINCH, M.L.A. *Photo by W. S. Kals.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Police on Horseback Made Harold Winch a Determined Socialist

By COROLYN COX

OVER in British Columbia, Harold Edward Winch is Leader of the Opposition in the Provincial Legislative Assembly. Sincere, skilful, determined, he is outstanding among Canada's younger generation of politicians. When it comes to the political battle arena he has never lacked resourcefulness. He arrived in politics from an oblique angle, from no personal ambition toward public office, but jettisoned into the arena by conditions he observed round him. His conviction and determination have never slackened since. He has contrived to express both, in a manner which recently brought him press headlines that made him a national figure. Party organizers dream about accomplishing this sort of thing for their leaders, but seldom can trick the hard-boiled press into obligingly picking up the bait.

Mr. Winch, Provincial Chief of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, proposes to introduce socialism in Canada through the exercise by a free democratic people of their ballot, and to enforce the observance of socialistic legislation exactly as all other legislation is now and has been in the past enforced in Canada. The CCF, B.C. Section, were the first group to secure the position of official opposition for their party in a Legislative Assembly.

Born in England

Winch came to Canada at the age of three. Born in 1907 in Loughton, Essex, England, he was the son of an Australian mother and an English father who was engaged in the building contracting industry as a bricklayer. The whole family emigrated to British Columbia in 1910, settled at once in Vancouver, where Winch senior carried on as a bricklayer.

Harold Winch went through Vancouver's good public and high schools with the final objective of going into medicine, but in the end decided against borrowing the large sum of money needed to carry through that lengthy training. So he apprenticed himself in the electrical business in 1924, became a journeyman in 1929.

Winch senior in Canada, was always a union man, of socialistic inclinations. Winch junior naturally attached himself to the union, working under permit during his apprenticeship, joining up as soon as qualified in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 213, A.F. of L. Winch, the father, was not particularly self-conscious about the working class movement in his younger days, became consciously interested in the Socialist movement one day by casually watching a parade. The authorities of the time were trying to stop the parade. Winch couldn't see why the paraders shouldn't advocate socialism if they wanted to and parade about it if they chose. So he joined the parade on principle, went to the meeting that followed, was "sold" on socialism.

Police Made him Mad

Harold Winch was earning good money in 1929, his jobs ranging up to $1.12 an hour pay. He married Dorothy Ada Hutchison, set up a happy home, spent less than he earned. Came the depression, and he watched the unemployed demonstrations without taking part in them. He felt his own best contribution was to give what he could to those less fortunately fixed than himself—a bit of money here, pay someone's rent there, bring lads home for meals. The real situation causing the mounting misery round him had not yet entered his head. One day it was pressed into his head, both figuratively and literally!

Winch had been sitting round the Snake Room at his Union headquarters where the men out of jobs waited for something to come up. As he walked home, his way led past the old City Hall, now the Holden Building, in which CCF headquarters and Winch's own office are installed. A large crowd of unemployed was staging a demonstration in the street, asking for medical aid for their families, milk for their children. Just as Winch got to the middle of the block, the order to the police to disperse the crowd swung into effect. Down through the mass of men, women and children—and Winch!—charged police on horseback. Old men went down under the horses, baby carriages were overturned, and one Harold Winch, astonished and unsuspecting passerby, received what he describes as "a glorious shellacking". He was walloped on the head, got his arm dislocated, passed out. He woke up "mad"—and has been mad ever since. He has also ever since accepted his own responsibility in the matter of righting the wrongs of his community, undertaking to prevent recurrence of the conditions prevailing at that time.

Winch started going round to labor meetings, asking questions. He joined the Socialist party of Canada. used his spare time, day and night, to read economics, history. Engels, Marx, Feuerbach became something more than names to him. Within a year he says he was reborn. He became editor of the *B.C. Clarion*, official organ of the Socialist Party. After the Regina and Calgary Conferences in 1932 the Socialist Party became the foundation of the CCF Party in British Columbia.

Winch contested the 1933 Provincial election as a CCF candidate for Vancouver East. He considers he was at that time the worst stammerer in western Canada, but claims he was so mad he didn't give a rip. He mounted platforms, stayed with it and got out what he had to say, even if it nearly killed him, and his hearers. What got him through his ordeals and cured his stammer was that he discovered he held the sympathy of his audiences. Their desire to hear eased the words out of his lips. His constituents elected him to the Provincial Legislature, and have kept him there ever since.

Father and Son M.L.A.s

Unique in Canadian history are the Winches of B.C. Both father and son were chosen M.L.A.s in the 1933 election, both have sat in the Legislature continuously up to date, are the only survivors today of the original seven CCF'ers elected. Prior to the 1937 election, four of the members, including the official leader, were expelled from the party. The two Winches, along with Mrs. D. Steeves, who came in on a by-election, formed the party on the floor, got on with what Winch terms "tri-partite Leadership", though as Whip, Winch acted as leader. Some time in 1940 the party decided it must have an official Leader on the Floor, and Harold Winch was so named. The results of the 1941 election made him Leader of the Opposition, with 14 members, the number increased by two as the result of by-elections and a third supporter came under the guise of Independent Labor. CCF has, therefore, 17 members to the Liberals 19, Premier John Hart now governing by virtue of a coalition with the 11 Progressive Conservatives in the Legislature.

The future of Harold Winch in Canadian politics will be interesting to watch. He is a gifted orator, with a flair for picturesque expression. He is a young, good-looking, realistic. British Columbia seems unaware of the efforts of the Eastern press to make him look like a man-eating tiger of the political jungle. Even his most determined political opponents in his own province never refer to him as "dangerous" in the sense that he would lead the country into chaotic breakdown of law and order. They do recognize him as a "dangerous" political opponent because of the startling progress his party has made under his leadership. If he is to be prevented from becoming the next Premier of British Columbia it will have to be done by more effective means than those recently exhibited by the Eastern press. The people of his own province know better.

Winch believes that B.C. is one of the wealthiest spots in the world, blessed with a strong financial position. He is convinced that it is a territory of potentially grand possibilities. He maintains that standards of living for the economically lower sections of its population can be measurably raised and the resources of the Province adequately developed under public ownership. He is stimulated by the prospect of putting into effect in such a setting the sort of planned economy that Socialism advocates. Everything is in front of B.C., young, rich, strong. The job can, he thinks, be done here with so much less difficulty than in older, thickly populated territories where piled up errors of past economic policy clutter up the progress of present development.

Eleven years' experience on the floor of the Provincial House, seven as acting Leader of the Party, and three as Official Leader of the Opposition, make Harold Edward Winch one of the most experienced active politicians in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Broadcasting and Its Duty in Fostering Proper English

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. LANGLEY'S letter in your issue of May 27 raises a far more important question, i.e.: What is to be the future of the English language in Canada?

Speaking generally, the English press in Canada is permitting its pages to be debased by the increasing use of words which neither follow the simple rules of grammar, nor are to be found in any modern English dictionary. I do not refer to such words as "black-out" or the many technical terms which have come into use since the beginning of this war, and for which no equivalents existed, but to such as I have seen in various papers in the past few days. As your space is limited I can give only a few examples. Here is one from the current number of the Montreal *Standard*: "Englishmen do not excite," i.e., do not get excited. Another from the latest CBC News: "Climaxing the plunge forward". What is one to think of such words as "Intelligencer" for Intelligence Officer, "Pressured", "Decisioned", "Subbing", "Higher-Ups" and "Finalized" and "Finalizing"? I am quite aware that the verb "to finalize" has come into use in the last few years in certain professions, but I submit that the English language is so rich in synonyms that it is quite unnecessary to use it in ordinary speech or in non-technical articles. My pet aversion is "Right now". It is bad English and simply means at present, or at this moment.

If Canadians wish to have their own version of the English language, that is their own affair, but I—an Anglo-Canadian—think it a geat pity and believe that many other Canadians are of the same opinion.

Quebec, Que. A. C. H. DEAN.

Conference Saboteurs

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE is a rather serious "error" in the article written by Corolyn Cox, relating to Mr. D. A. Skelton, on page 2 of your May 13 edition. It is stated that "Canada saw British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec walk out of the Conference, etc." This is not correct. The last province should be Alberta and not Quebec. Do not deprive the late lamented Aberhart of this very doubtful honor.

This matter is of enough importance to warrant this letter. Messrs. Hepburn, Patullo and Aberhart were the men who sabotaged the Dominion-Provincial Conference, with consequences that are felt at this stage.

Ottawa, Ont. J. M. DECHENE. M.P. for Athabasca.

Speak Canadian

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE great pleasure in endorsing the views of Mr. G. H. Langley, whose letter asking for a higher standard of language and pronunciation from the CBC announcers, appeared in your paper.

It seems only fair to begin by pointing out that the speech of some CBC news announcers is very good indeed. One woman announcer in particular has a low-toned, well modulated, articulate and unhurried delivery which delights the ear. On the whole, and not unnaturally, the CBC announcers are greatly superior to those of the local stations, and may possibly be blamed for their sins. It seems that the CBC does and should maintain a higher standard of speech, and rightly, for it is the most natural instrument possible to show Canadians the quality of a good Canadian speaker.

I stress the word Canadian, because I do not wish, in asking for a better standard of language and pronunciation, to imply that the CBC should either import or imitate the English accent of the BBC. This is excellent in Britain, where it is native, but it is not the home tongue of Canada. What the BBC has attained in England, and what should be the natural eminence of the CBC in Canada, is a position of almost unquestioned authority (side by side with the Oxford Dictionary!) on matters of pronunciation and the use of words. It has attained this through its unswerving policy of choosing and training for announcers the best speakers in the country, and of couching its news and announcements in the best possible English. The very jokes of which it is the butt illustrate the universal acknowledgment of its influence. Would the CBC encourage its announcers to speak well, and to denude their scripts of the jargon and unnecessary words which absorb their limited time, it would set an example of correct Canadian speech which would penetrate to the local stations and thence to the people. The speech of the radio leads and does not follow the speech of the people.

My favorite announcer's voice is low-toned and well-modulated. She does not strain after expressiveness; it comes because she speaks slowly, clearly and low. Poor announcers commit three different sins, some of which can be laid at the door of the unhappy script writers; sins of tension, sins of articulation and sins of language.

ELIZABETH M. GARDNER.
Hamilton, Ont.

A new photo of the Duchess of Kent's three children: Princess Alexandra, Prince Michael and the Duke of Kent.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
NORMAN McHARDY, Advertising Manager
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland $3.00 per year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years. Single copies 10c.
Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff — to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.
No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions. Payment, unless otherwise agreed, is for first serial rights in Canada, including the right to use quotations in promotion material whether printed or broadcast.
Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL ..... New Birks Bldg.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager
Vol. 59, No. 42 Whole No. 2675

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

ownership as such. It is an antagonism to private ownership in the hands of English-speaking capitalists. It would not be in the least surprising if the properties now being expropriated by provincial authority were ultimately turned over to new private owners, whose equity—and consequently their taxable income—could well be kept very small by leaving the bulk of the investment in the form of bonds either issued by or guaranteed by the government. Now that the possibilities of the expropriation process have been revealed it is pretty certain to go a great deal further, but it is no move towards real socialism. It might indeed easily take the form of corporativism, with a large part of the capital provided by the great religious foundations, and the workers represented in the management by equally religious labor organizations, and the state exercising a benevolent control over the whole. In such a set-up it is obvious that secular capital—capital concerned only with a maximum percentage return—would not feel particularly at home. Neither, on the other hand, would the secular Socialists of the CCF of Messrs. Coldwell and Scott.

A Language Problem

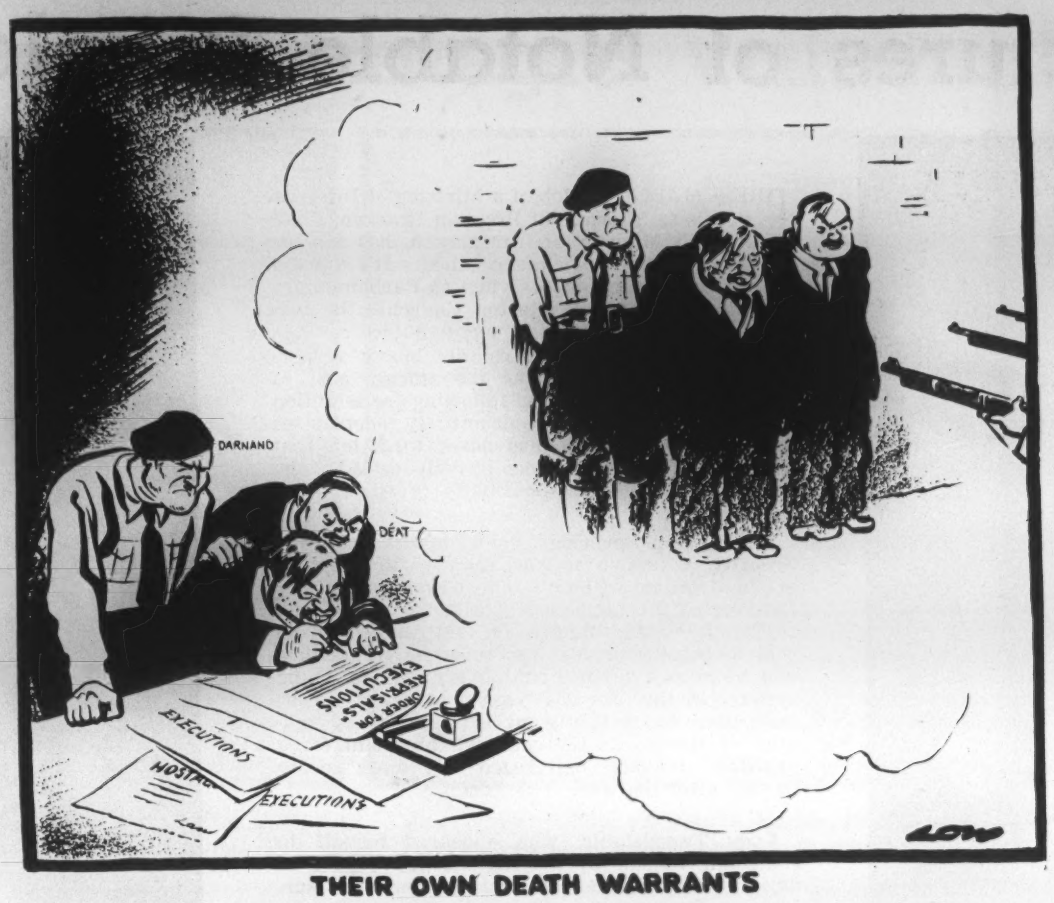
THE recent decision of the French-speaking population of Quebec to pay no attention to any instructions or regulations conveyed in the English language—a decision which is perfectly in accordance with their rights and privileges—is having some peculiar results. In many of the railway coaches whose travels are not confined to the province of Quebec the inscription over the lavatories reads only "Men" and "Women" as the case may be, and it is now a common practice for French-speaking men to use the compartment marked "Women." It will obviously become necessary eventually for the railways to post up at least a temporary bilingual sign in coaches operating in that province.

On the other hand the French are not entirely reciprocal in this business. All the public conveniences of the city of Montreal, for example, bear the sole inscription "Vespasiennes," a Parisian term adopted in witty allusion to the Roman emperor who derived some of his revenue from the fees collected in such places, and when remonstrated with replied that money has no smell. But this allusion is quite unfamiliar to the great majority of English-speaking residents and visitors in Montreal, and only the architecture of these plans (and the bilingual "Men" and "Women" signs) can give them any hint of their purpose. A movement among the English-speaking population to boycott them would appear to be in order.

Anti-Prejudice Move

IT IS extremely gratifying that the official heads of the four chief Protestant denominations in Toronto should have united to proclaim the essentially un-Christian character of "prejudices based on race or color" and of "expressions of dislike against Jews or colored people or Canadians of Japanese descent or other minority groups." That these prejudices, and the open expression of them, have been becoming much more prevalent in many Canadian communities in the last few years is unfortunately quite beyond question; and what is still more alarming, both the prejudices and the expression are being more readily tolerated among people of "respectable" standing and some degree of religious repute.

The reasons for this are many. Dissemination of racial hatreds (by no means directed solely against Jews) is an essential element of Nazi propaganda, and while that propaganda has been fairly well checked in Canada since September 1939 it went on with unabated vigor in the United States for two years longer, and has influenced much of the thinking of the less informed among the American people, who in turn have a large influence upon Canadians. War is moreover a period when passions are easily inflamed; and it is not a negligible factor that many of the best of our younger people are away and unable to influence the minds of those at home. The censorship, unavoidable though it is, has its share in the responsibility, for in a time when much information has to be withheld people are more ready to believe unauthenticated or denied reports, on the ground that they are being denied, or the supporting facts suppressed, for military reasons only. It was high time for the churches to set their face against the kind of ill-informed and malicious gossip which tends so strongly to divide Canadians into a score of conflicting and mutually hostile groups.



THEIR OWN DEATH WARRANTS

Japanese Canadians

THE British Columbia members of Parliament, whose crusade against the Japanese in Canada is not the less enthusiastic because it is also a crusade against their new rivals, the CCF, have found a fresh argument. Faced with the objection that it is bad Canadianism to demand the expulsion of native-born Canadian citizens, they have decided to attempt to shed doubt upon the Canadian citizenship of persons of Japanese racial origin born in this country. That this argument has the effect of destroying birthplace as the basis of citizenship and substituting racial origin, and is thus absolutely identical with the argument raised by Hitler when he deprived the German Jews of citizenship, does not worry them at all. Their course is rendered easier by the fact that their own Legislature has for many years nullified the Canadian citizenship of lawful Canadians of Japanese origin by denying them the vote, and that the Dominion has supinely accepted this denial and allowed it to be valid for federal elections in British Columbia. We can see no reason why the Quebec Legislature should not, if it wishes, adopt the same exclusion policy in regard to Jews or Ukrainians, with the same result on the Dominion franchise.

The whole concept of exclusion based on racial origin, without regard to place of birth or residence, is desperately dangerous. It involves the problem of fractional origins. The Germans exclude anybody with one-thirty-second part of Jewish blood. We shall in due time have to decide where to draw the line in Japanese fractions. And if Japanese, then ultimately (when the war is over and our present enthusiasm for Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has died down) we shall exclude Chinese and all other Asiatics, no matter how civilized or how many generations in Canada.

The control of immigration by racial origins is one thing. The exclusion from citizenship of people already in the country, and even born in it, by racial origins is quite another, and is very, very Nazi.

The Vote in France

WHOM will the British and Americans permit to vote in the proceedings which they apparently contemplate fathering in France for the determination of the future constitution of that country? Is it proposed, for example, that active participation in the work of the Vichy government shall have no excluding effect—that officials and prominent citizens who gave assistance and a color of popular support to a regime which connived at the murder of hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen and the four-year exile of the French army shall vote on terms of equality against men who perilled their own lives to keep alive the spirit of French freedom? Is it proposed that Marshal Petain and his pets shall share the ballot with General de Gaulle whom they condemned to death and M. Blum whom they tried to make the victim of a judicial murder?

If not, why this extraordinary reserve towards a man who is certainly prepared to accept the verdict of any decent poll of honest Frenchmen for his own future and that of France? How do Britain and the United States expect to keep General de Gaulle out of the highest position in France as soon as honest Frenchmen have their say?

Living Men

WHO was Mayor of Montreal in 1864? You can't tell off-hand, though you can look it up. Who was President of the Toronto Board of Trade? You have to look that up too. And when you find out the names you'll have to dig a while longer to find out what they did for the general advantage of the neighbors in Canada and in the world. All the important men of that year are shadows now, lurking in public libraries, or in the cluttered and dusty minds of historians.

But we know what one unimportant ne'er-do-well did before he was kicked down a New York stairway to die, naked and blood-smeared, at the age of 38. He wrote "My Old Kentucky Home" and a long list of other songs which everybody knows and loves even yet, after eighty years of change.

All the important men of our day might think that over, especially if their importance consists in what they have instead of in what they do. Some unschooled, unfashionable lad in a khaki suit muddy to the neck may live and be loved long after they are all dead and forgotten.

Life spells itself out that way. The son of an English livery-stable keeper who died at 26 is remembered when nobody can recall who was Prime Minister of England at that time. That was John Keats. He and Poe and Stephen Crane are of the Stephen Foster company. So are the rollicking seamen who wrote "Spanish Ladies" and "Blow the Man Down"; so also the untutored negro who dreamed out "Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho"; so also the men of Brittany, with "A La Claire Fontaine", and "Le Petit Canard".

We're in a time of change. The roaring guns are blowing use-and-wont into dust. But the spirit of man will still seek out many inventions and will call the neighbors to come and see what has been made and thought and sung. It may be too much to hope that, in future, men of spirit and deep understanding may be respected and encouraged by their own generation, but perhaps they may not be kicked around so much.

The Passing Show

THE Saskatchewan CCF promises to "discontinue the practice of placing government orders with political friends". Not so self-sacrificing as it sounds; the party has no political friends among the people who could execute government orders.

•

Well, the CCF has established a bridgehead too.

•

Now we know why the Nazis were so insistent that our air raiding was "indiscriminate".

•

Premier-elect Douglas was flushed with success, says a news despatch. Flushed?—he was almost full-housed.

•

Perhaps the name had better be changed to Retrogressive Conservative.

•

There is no need this time to revive the ancient political conundrum, "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

•

Goebbels says Germans must face the future "with teeth clenched". At any rate that stops them from saying "Heil Hitler".

•

As we figure it, the Finns are fighting in order to give the Germans time to blow up Finland before evacuating.

•

As nobody will go in with him, now is Mr. Tim Buck's time to say that if returned to power he will form a National Government.

•

If Socialism gets no further in Saskatchewan than Social Credit has done in Alberta we need hardly start worrying yet.

•

Hundreds of women who were "manning" coastal guns in France for the Nazis were captured by the Allies. Maybe they ran out of powder.

•

"Germany has her back against the wall—in fact, three walls at once," said President Roosevelt. Certainly sounds like an uncomfortable position.

•

Japanese propaganda broadcasts to this continent are now using swing bands to maintain listener interest. Should this be classed as jive-bombing?

•

Revenue Minister Gibson has admitted that there's no shortage of liquor. The shortage is in government faith in Canada's capacity to keep its nose to the grindstone and away from the bottle.

•

It looks as though the banks will have to be given a temporary lease of life on July 1. McGeer and Slaght say they've only started to tap their hidden reserves.

•

And the Finnish envoy has been asked to leave the United States although there has been no official severance of diplomatic relations. The American policy now is unenvoyed friendship to the Finnish.

•

Many quarters continue to be annoyed with President Roosevelt's aloof attitude toward General DeGaulle. They don't think the President is acting right and if they knew his reasons they would tell him why.

•

Germany's famed secret weapon has proved to be an uncontrollable shell that explodes at the first thing it meets. Couldn't be that they've put wings on the Fuehrer?

•

They talk of calling Old Age Pensions "Senior Citizens' Allowances". And the baby grants will be Junior Citizens' Allowances, and the people who are neither senior nor junior will pay for everything.

•

From underground reports reaching us from Norway we are forced to the conclusion that Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves were pikers.

•

In the British House of Commons, Commander Locker-Lampson wants to know "whether Sir Oswald Mosley is suffering from fleabite, not phlebitis." Whichever it is, there is something about Sir Oswald that gets under people's skin.

•

"The Liberals seem to draw most of their scenty support from "reasonable French-Canadians and eastern rural areas."—Article on service men and politics, in *The Canadian Veteran*.

Thus must be written by a CCF man. A Prog-Con. would just call them skunks.

•

Hollywood is influencing generals as well as privates, what with Monty's sweater appeal and all.

Notable Pictures of Notable People—by Karsh

Rt. Hon. Brendan Bracken, M.P., Minister of Information

PRESUMABLY the job of a Minister of Information is to inform, but Brendan Bracken, Chief of Britain's Ministry of Information, has a name for being extremely close-mouthed. It's a habit of his, acquired no doubt, when as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Winston Churchill, he was known as Britain's No. 1 "secret holder".

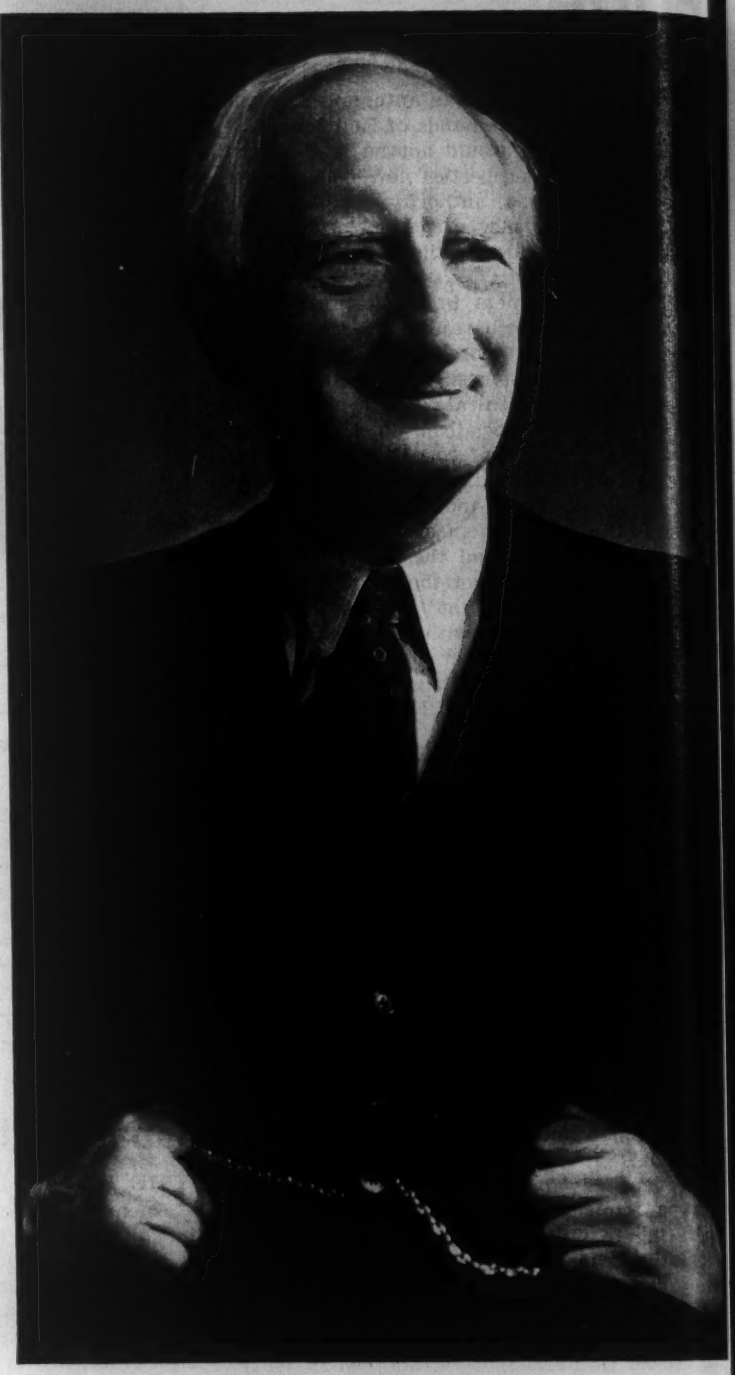
But Brendan Bracken carries heavy responsibilities. On taking over the stormy post of Ministry of Information, following re-definition of its status as a department entirely independent of the War Office, he has never forgotten that while all official news goes directly to M.I.O. he bears the complete responsibility for its release.

Sir William Beveridge, genial apostle of Social Security, is known as "one man no British Government can do without". This 63-year-old former Director of the London School of Economics can supply facts and figures on any subject from coal to manpower for war service. In the last war he helped devise Britain's complex rationing system; in this one his "cradle to grave" insurance plan to abolish want is regarded by millions of Britons as the country's blueprint for a healthier, happier, better fed and more secure Britain after the war.

Lady Tweedsmuir, who endeared herself to Canadian women by playing an active part in almost every channel of feminine endeavor during her five years' residence in Canada as the wife of its former Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, was photographed by Karsh in the book-lined study of her home in England. Present ties with Canada are her occasional contributions to Saturday Night and the Canadian Home Journal.

A direct person, dynamic, forthright, Air Marshal Harold ("Gus") Edwards, former Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, R.C.A.F. Overseas, presently located in Canada, is more than a link between the old war and the new. He typifies the persevering, dogged spirit which characterized Canadian aviation between the wars and found it ready to carry on the task of training the thousands of fliers who represent Canada in this one.

Much of the success of Canada's High Commissioner in London, the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, is due to the untiring work of Mrs. Massey in the interests of every kind of undertaking in Britain for the welfare of Canadians. The daughter of the late Sir George Parkin, she has inherited a full share of his skill and devotion to the public service.



Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., LL.D.

Lady Tweedsmuir

Air Marshal Harold Edwards, R.C.A.F.

Mrs. Vincent Massey

Invasion Proves Strategic Value of Paratroops

Members of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion in England: Ptes. J. H. Roberts, A. Binder, L. Roberts, Lieut. R. Hilborn, all of Preston, Ont.

Just before taking off from a British air base paratroopers made a final check-up of equipment.

Lads like Pte. C. M. Oxtobe of Toronto were full of confidence as they climbed aboard the troop-carriers.

These tough sky commandos carry a heavy load when they hit the silk over enemy territory.

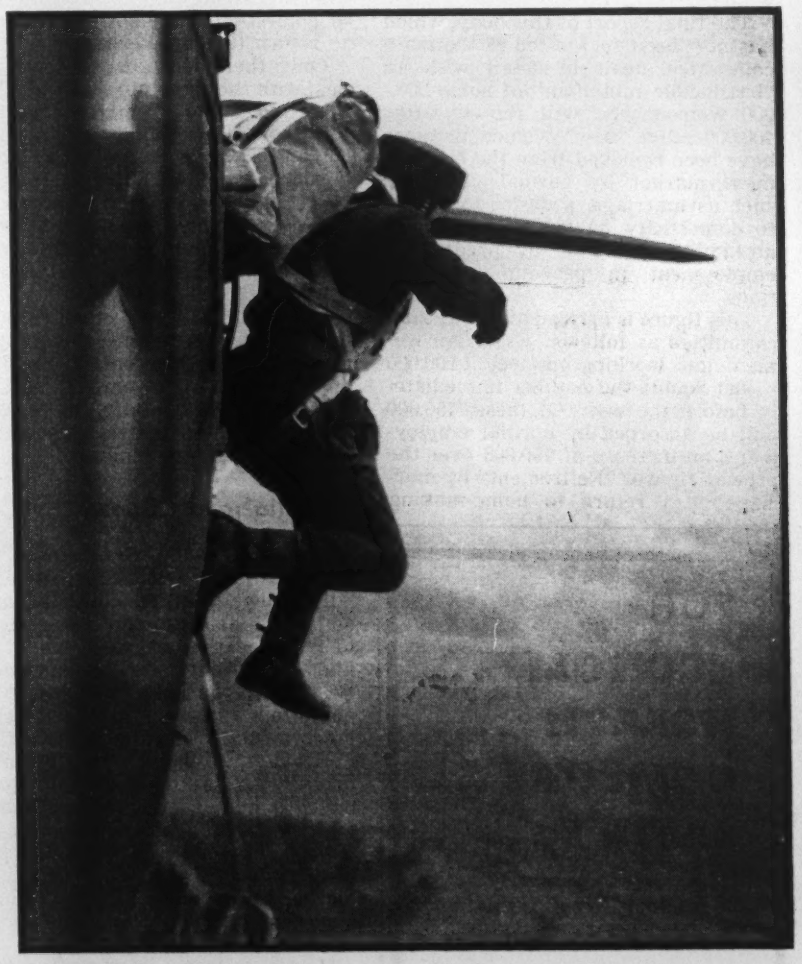
CANADIAN paratroops were part of the British 6th airborne Division which was dropped in the early morning of June 6 about six miles inside France behind the second echelon of German defences northeast of the city of Caen. According to reports the unit made a good landing and occupied a wooded area from which they were not budged although the Germans attacked with both infantry and tanks. They continued to harass the German rear and captured gun positions, villages and road junctions. In effect, they did exactly what was expected of them—they protected the beachhead flank for nearly six days and prevented the enemy from bringing up reserves.

Some of these Canadian paratroops were identified as a battalion which trained at Ft. Benning, Ga. Men of the 1st Canadian Paratroop Battalion which took part in the fighting around Caen received their final intensive pre-invasion training at a British Paratroop School in England. Officers and men were familiar with the military landscape in the area where they landed, for the precise nature of the topography of the land and of the military installations were virtually re-created for them by aerial photographs and reproduced in miniature on sand tables.

Planes carrying paratroopers attracted only small arms fire mostly from machine guns as they drove into France to the "DZ's" (dropping zones). The planes climbed to about 500 feet, the altitude from which the jumps were made, allowing about 15 seconds to elapse between the start of the jump and the time the trooper came to earth. These landings in German-occupied France took place with extremely little loss and with great accuracy.

A paratrooper's job is a tough one, for he floats down into unknown territory, but on the other hand, once he lands safely he usually has time to "dig in" before the enemy discovers him. For the enemy finds it impossible to establish any fixed defences against these air commandos. The success of German parachute landings in Crete and previously in Holland and France was nothing phenomenal, as so many thought at the time—it was wholly and solely due to the surprise element which the Allies were able to exploit on a much wider scale in Normandy.

Canadian Army Overseas Photos



"France below!" Gloved, loaded with equipment, the paratrooper takes off. His heavier accessories will be dropped separately.

Chaps like these piloted the planes carrying airborne troops. Troop-carriers are flown only a few hundred feet off the ground.

The tense moment before the paratrooper takes off. In this case, it's Pte. L. H. Carter of Toronto.

In the first wave of paratroops who came down on French soil were these Canadians who immediately proceeded to "dig in."

Notable Pictures of Notable People—by Karsh

Rt. Hon. Brendan Bracken, M.P., Minister of Information

PRESUMABLY the job of a Minister of Information is to inform, but Brendan Bracken, Chief of Britain's Ministry of Information, has a name for being extremely close-mouthed. It's a habit of his, acquired no doubt, when as Parliamentary Private Secretary to Winston Churchill, he was known as Britain's No. 1 "secret holder".

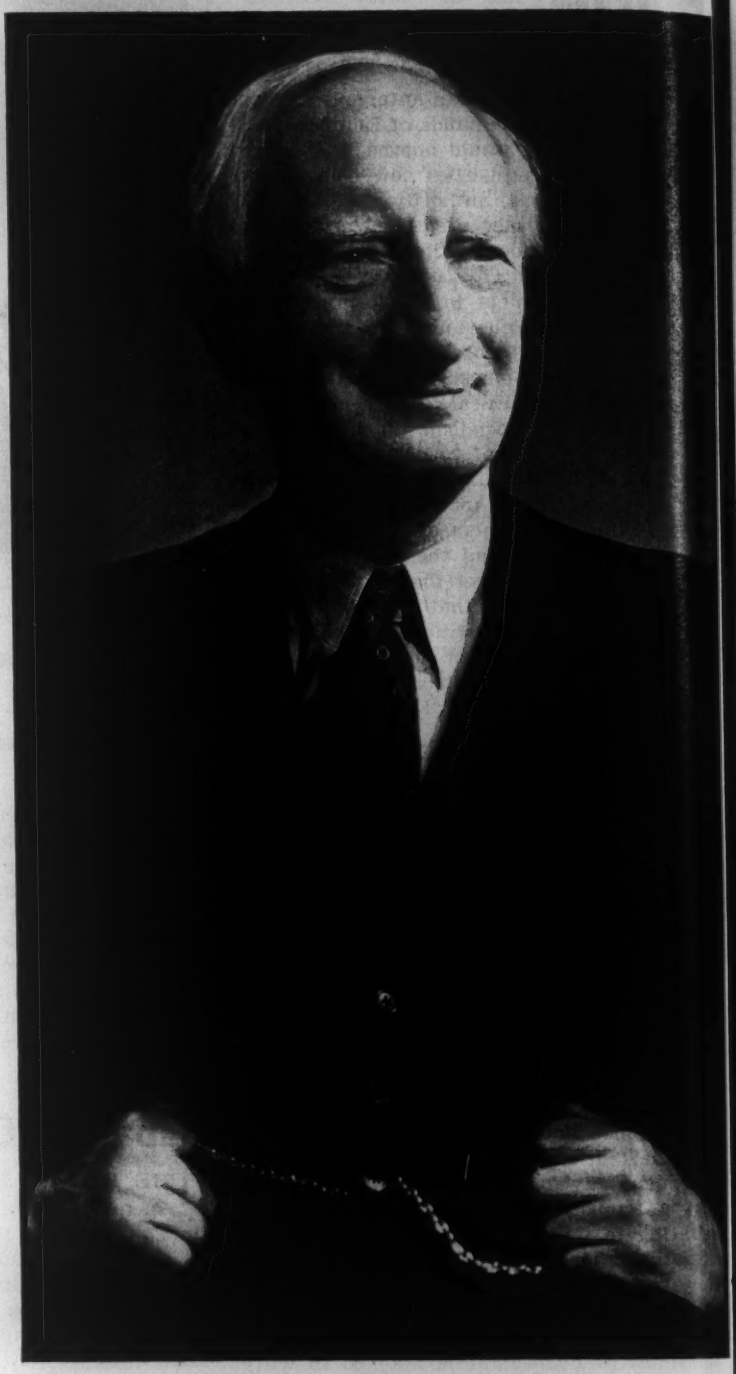
But Brendan Bracken carries heavy responsibilities. On taking over the stormy post of Ministry of Information, following re-definition of its status as a department entirely independent of the War Office, he has never forgotten that while all official news goes directly to M.I.O. he bears the complete responsibility for its release.

Sir William Beveridge, genial apostle of Social Security, is known as "one man no British Government can do without". This 63-year-old former Director of the London School of Economics can supply facts and figures on any subject from coal to manpower for war service. In the last war he helped devise Britain's complex rationing system; in this one his "cradle to grave" insurance plan to abolish want is regarded by millions of Britons as the country's blueprint for a healthier, happier, better fed and more secure Britain after the war.

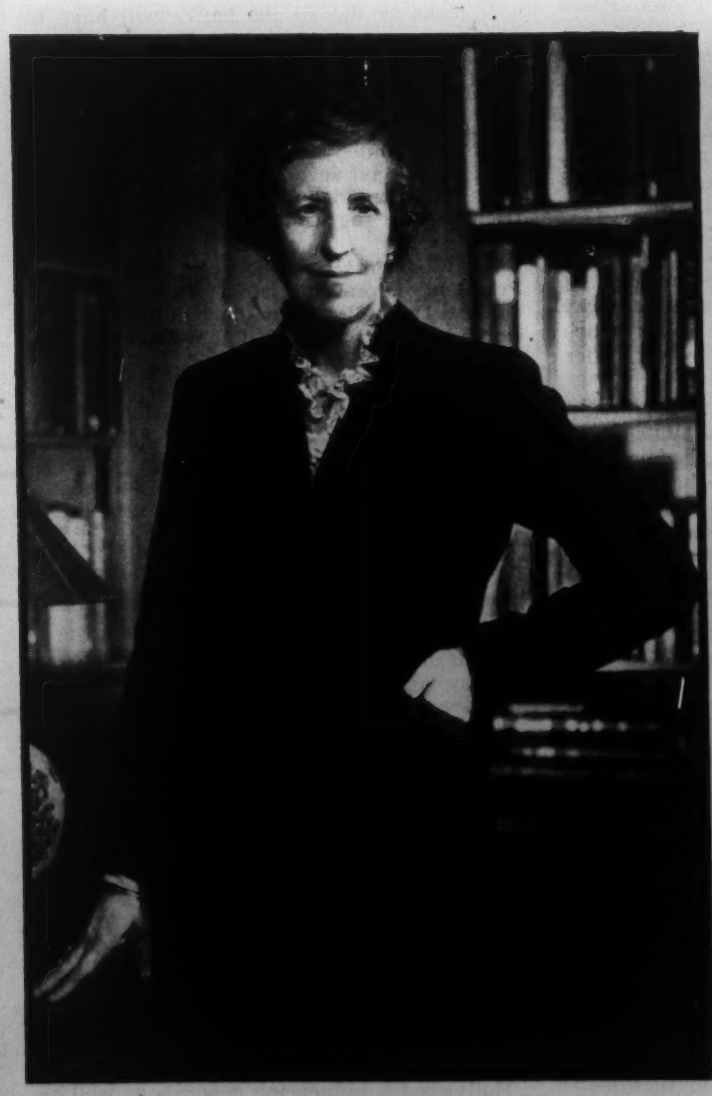
Lady Tweedsmuir, who endeared herself to Canadian women by playing an active part in almost every channel of feminine endeavor during her five years' residence in Canada as the wife of its former Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, was photographed by Karsh in the book-lined study of her home in England. Present ties with Canada are her occasional contributions to Saturday Night and the Canadian Home Journal.

A direct person, dynamic, forthright, Air Marshal Harold ("Gus") Edwards, former Air Officer Commander-in-Chief, R.C.A.F. Overseas, presently located in Canada, is more than a link between the old war and the new. He typifies the persevering, dogged spirit which characterized Canadian aviation between the wars and found it ready to carry on the task of training the thousands of fliers who represent Canada in this one.

Much of the success of Canada's High Commissioner in London, the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, is due to the untiring work of Mrs. Massey in the interests of every kind of undertaking in Britain for the welfare of Canadians. The daughter of the late Sir George Parkin, she has inherited a full share of his skill and devotion to the public service.



Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., LL.D.



Lady Tweedsmuir

Air Marshal Harold Edwards, R.C.A.F.

Mrs. Vincent Massey

Invasion Proves Strategic Value of Paratroops

Members of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion in England: Ptes. J. H. Roberts, A. Binder, L. Roberts, Lieut. R. Hilborn, all of Preston, Ont.

Just before taking off from a British air base paratroopers made a final check-up of equipment.

Lads like Pte. C. M. Oxtobe of Toronto were full of confidence as they climbed aboard the troop-carriers.

These tough sky commandos carry a heavy load when they hit the silk over enemy territory.

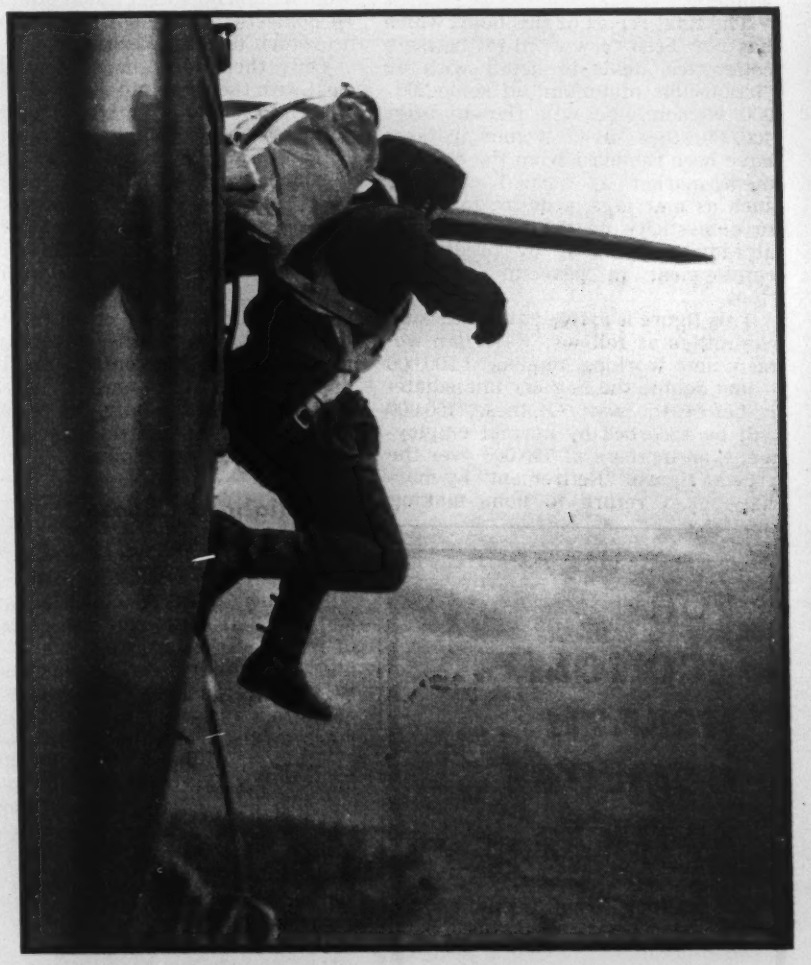
CANADIAN paratroops were part of the British 6th airborne Division which was dropped in the early morning of June 6 about six miles inside France behind the second echelon of German defences northeast of the city of Caen. According to reports the unit made a good landing and occupied a wooded area from which they were not budged although the Germans attacked with both infantry and tanks. They continued to harass the German rear and captured gun positions, villages and road junctions. In effect, they did exactly what was expected of them—they protected the beachhead flank for nearly six days and prevented the enemy from bringing up reserves.

Some of these Canadian paratroops were identified as a battalion which trained at Ft. Benning, Ga. Men of the 1st Canadian Paratroop Battalion which took part in the fighting around Caen received their final intensive pre-invasion training at a British Paratroop School in England. Officers and men were familiar with the military landscape in the area where they landed, for the precise nature of the topography of the land and of the military installations were virtually re-created for them by aerial photographs and reproduced in miniature on sand tables.

Planes carrying paratroopers attracted only small arms fire mostly from machine guns as they drove into France to the "DZ's" (dropping zones). The planes climbed to about 500 feet, the altitude from which the jumps were made, allowing about 15 seconds to elapse between the start of the jump and the time the trooper came to earth. These landings in German-occupied France took place with extremely little loss and with great accuracy.

A paratrooper's job is a tough one, for he floats down into unknown territory, but on the other hand, once he lands safely he usually has time to "dig in" before the enemy discovers him. For the enemy finds it impossible to establish any fixed defences against these air commandos. The success of German parachute landings in Crete and previously in Holland and France was nothing phenomenal, as so many thought at the time—it was wholly and solely due to the surprise element which the Allies were able to exploit on a much wider scale in Normandy.

Canadian Army Overseas Photos



"France below!" Gloved, loaded with equipment, the paratrooper takes off. His heavier accessories will be dropped separately.

Chaps like these piloted the planes carrying airborne troops. Troop-carriers are flown only a few hundred feet off the ground.

The tense moment before the paratrooper takes off. In this case, it's Pte. L. H. Carter of Toronto.

In the first wave of paratroops who came down on French soil were these Canadians who immediately proceeded to "dig in."

What War Women Will Do When It's All Over

By ANNE FROMER

How many women are employed in Canada today? What will happen to them when the war is won? How many will marry, return to the farm, continue in their prewar employment? How many will need to be retrained for the new industries which scientific endeavour, dedicated to peace, will provide?

These questions served as the basis of an intensive investigation by a governmental subcommittee on reconstruction. Their answers are here discussed.

THE needs of war have put to work more than half a million Canadian women who never before were on a payroll. What is to be done with these women—or rather, what they will want to do with themselves—when war ends, is a matter almost as unpredictable as womankind itself.

Understandably, the government is concerned about the future of this large group of citizens, and one of the subcommittees of the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction—the body which is planning every phase of Canada's postwar program—is concerned solely with the problems of women.

The final report of this body, which has now been forwarded to the main committee, deals in detail with an "irreducible minimum" of some 200,000 women who will remain after 400,000 other "new" women workers have been removed from the employment market by normal channels, such as marriage, a desire to return to domesticity on the part of those already married, or by predictable employment in peacetime occupations.

This figure is arrived at by the subcommittee as follows: Canadian women now working number 1,200,000—just double the number immediately before the war. Of these, 750,000 will be absorbed by normal employment, an increase of 150,000 over the prewar figure. "Retirement" by marriage or a return to home-making will eliminate another quarter of a million.

Although the report is predicated on the assumption that "full employment will be the objective of all economic policy in Canada after the war", as its opening words state, much of its study and many of its recommendations are aimed at attracting women away from industrial or "men's work" type of employment and into more "womanly" channels. Considerable space is devoted to suggestions for making housekeeping, domestic service and farm life attractive to women who, having tasted the independence brought by high industrial wages and a minimum of domesticity may not be over-eager to return to that existence.

Only then does the subcommittee deal with the remaining women, those determined to remain "working girls", whether single or married. This last group is not regarded as "problem women". The basic premise of the report is that women shall be free to choose exactly what they want to do—and be aided to achieve their ambitions—when the war is over.

In fact, in this and other respects, the report goes beyond the study of a problem, and becomes something of a charter of women's rights—drawn up, incidentally, by women, since all but one of the subcommittee's members are feminine.

The Right to Choose

"To woman," the report states, "the right to choose what occupation she will follow must be conceded as a right . . . also the right to equality of remuneration, working conditions, and opportunity for advancement. We believe the right to choose is not going to make every woman, or even much larger groups of women, want to leave their homes for the labor market. It is the right to choose which is demanded. Happier homes, and therefore a happier democracy, will result from the recognition that women choose or do not choose to marry. For many single women marriage will be an impossibility because of war casualties."

How diverse has been the wartime employment of women is shown in the report. Largest increase, of course, was in manufacturing, in which, during the first four years of war, the number of women employed rose from 111,000 to 373,000. But women working at forestry, fishing and hunting rose from a handful in prewar days to 1,600 with an equal number in mining, 4,000 in the construction field, 31,000 in transportation. "Service" still employs more women than any other occupation, but the increase was less than industry—439,000 as compared with 342,000 before the war.

The report declares: "If thousands of women are not to be searching desperately for work, thereby depressing the wages of men and women already working, it is essential that all possible measures to widen channels of employment be undertaken."

In urging that the business of running a home be regarded as "full employment", the report points to this statement of Sir William Beveridge: "In any measure of social policy . . . the great majority of married women must be regarded as in work which is vital though unpaid, without which their husbands could not do their paid work, and without which the nation could not continue."

The women of the subcommittee, the majority of them married, add their own thoughts: "The economic value of the wife's work becomes clear if the cost to the husband of replacing her services is kept in mind. The opinion of many women appears to be that every effort of education ought to be used to present the view that a married woman with children is serving her country well if she stays in her home and looks after her family, although at the same time the right of choice is hers."

Measures recommended to make domesticity attractive are:

(1) Children's allowances on a non-contributory basis, paid out of the national treasury, on the grounds mothers in war work have been spending their earnings largely on their children and their homes, and children's allowances "may well be an alleviating factor in the mental attitude which may result from the surrender of the double income."

(2) Implementation of social security measures, especially health insurance.

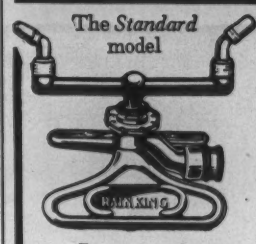
(3) Planned housing to lessen the time-consuming drudgery of housework, to reduce juvenile delinquency, and to benefit health, morale and development of the family and the community. Women, it is "strongly urged", should have an immediate and important share in the planning and carrying out of all housing programs.

(4) Nursery schools, organized as a peacetime continuation of day nurseries, to make it possible for mothers to complete their household tasks unhampered by children, and thus allow them to be with the children for the remainder of the day, and to free women for "valuable community service".

"Household Workers"

The report regards the availability of competent domestic help as still another factor in attracting women back to the home, as well as providing in itself employment for many thousands of women who would otherwise enter the industrial labor market. But the ladies of the committee are aware that "domestic service" under conditions obtaining in years past has been regarded as the least desirable of feminine occupations, and they demand radical changes in the status of such workers. First, the very term "domestic service"

Rain King
THE BEST SPRINKLERS MADE



The *Standard* model

Easy Adjustment for Whirling or Stationary Fine Mist to Heavy Spray

Factory mostly on war production. See your dealer.
Made and guaranteed by
FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. LIMITED
Factory & Office: Weston Rd. S., Toronto 9

French River
CHALET-BUNGALOW CAMP
Season June 20th to Sept. 25th
JACK W. CONNELL, Manager
FRENCH RIVER, ONT.

FOR
ECONOMY . . .
HEALTH . . . . .
COMFORT . . .
SAFETY . . . . .

Spun Rock Wool insulation is **economical** because it reduces fuel costs . . . **healthful** and **comfortable** because it promotes constant temperatures winter and summer . . . and it is a **safety** measure because Spun Rock Wool is not merely fire-resistant, it is practically as fireproof as the rock from which it is formed. Why build to burn?

SPUN ROCK WOOL · HEAT COLD SOUND · INSULATION

SPUN ROCK WOOLS LIMITED
THOROLD, ONT.
Represented by:
F. S. BRIDGES LIMITED, 8 Marlborough Avenue, Toronto 5
ATLAS ASBESTOS CO., LIMITED 110 McGill Street, Montreal
SHANAHAN'S LIMITED Vancouver, B.C.

I'm turning minutes into seconds

I'm saving you and everybody precious time by speeding transactions at the savings counter—reducing the time of waiting in line. I'm turning minutes into seconds with a National Window-Posting Machine.

Banks, savings-and-loans, Trust Companies and other financial institutions are exerting every effort to serve you faster today. Using National Posting Machines right at the teller's or cashier's window, they can give you much speedier service with maximum accuracy. By this system, your payment, deposit or withdrawal is posted in your receipt book or pass book and the institution's own record is posted at the same time with identical figures. The entire transaction is *completed* in your presence . . . all in a few seconds.

This is another example of *National's* contribution to our war efficiency.

Serving Canada by Saving Time. This is one of many mechanized systems built by National to speed record-keeping, protect money and save vital man-hours—for business, industry, government and the public. A limited number of new and used National Cash Registers are available for business purposes. National Accounting-Bookkeeping Machines can be obtained through priorities.

T5A-44

BLOOD DONORS URGENTLY NEEDED
More and more men and women are needed to render this simple, painless service to our Canadian boys fighting for us on the battlefronts of the world. Make an appointment with the Red Cross *NOW*.

National
CASH REGISTERS • ACCOUNTING-BOOKKEEPING MACHINES

The National Cash Register Company
OF CANADA LIMITED

should be banished from the national census categories, and the title "household worker" substituted.

With household workers regarded as still, and for a long time to come, the largest group of gainfully employed women, the subcommittee makes numerous suggestions for improving their lot: (1) a training program sponsored by federal and provincial governments, with graduates given proficiency certificates entitling them to recognition as skilled workers; (2) a signed agreement between employer and employee regarding wages and working conditions, with workers eventually to come under provisions of the labor code; (3) eligibility for unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other benefits of social legislation; (4) inclusion in amendments to minimum wage acts.

Scope in Farming

Perhaps the longest list of recommended "inducements" concerns farm life. The report points out that the number of women who have left farms to enter industry or to take other jobs caused by the war is almost half the 200,000 potentially "surplus" women workers who will have to be placed after the war.

Although it is admitted that not all these women can be induced to return to the farms, the point is made that rural occupations are the "widest open" of any, that Canadian urban consumers should have 30 per cent more milk, 25 per cent more eggs, and 75 per cent more vegetables than they now get if they are to attain ideal nutrition standards.

To attract women to farms, the following steps are urged: (1) rural electrification, to lessen the laborious tasks about the farm and home and to help raise living standards to city levels; (2) water supply, regarded as second only to electricity in providing the amenities of life such as modern plumbing; (3) telephones and good roads; (4) special attention to the rural section of housing programs; (5) establishment of adequate rural health services; (6) improved school facilities which will allow farm mothers to feel that their children are receiving an education equivalent to city children; (6) provision of opportunities for recreation and cultural activities; (7) encouragement of small co-operatives, and (8) development of aid and advice services for women on farms to help them start and run small "cash crop" enterprises, such as poultry raising, bee-keeping, fur-farming, mushroom culture, growing medicinal herbs.

These, then, are the "absorption" measures. Although the subcommittee has no way of knowing how many of the 200,000 women will be lured by the attractions, it is certain of this: Three-fourths of those who remain will be single women and therefore to some extent "self liquidating" by natural process. Or, as the report puts it, "the normal urge towards marriage, home and family life is a strong factor which can be relied on to reduce largely the number of women now listed as gainfully employed, provided there is sufficient well-paid employment for men."

Many New Fields

However, for the thousands of Canadian women, single or married, who exercise their "right to choose" and choose to work, the report sees, even at a conservative estimate, many new and established fields of endeavor: "All the distributive trades in which women are so largely engaged would seem to be due for great expansion if the general purchasing power of the country is increased beyond what it was before the war . . . this takes no cognizance of the unknown field of industrial expansion, but it would seem probable that there will be a large increase in employment of women in industry . . . the heads of textile firms have told us there will be no marked releasing of women from their industry in the transition period."

However, concern is expressed for the 43,000 women in government service throughout Canada, almost 35,000 in Ottawa, an increase of 25,000 over prewar years. "If allowance is made for an increase over prewar conditions, which seems certain, and for a proportionate number returning to home life," the report states, "there will still be somewhere between 12,000 and 15,000 who will have to seek new employment." Gradual dismissals are recommended as a partial solution.

Job shifting, rather than lack of jobs, is seen as the big factor of dislocation immediately after the war, and an extension of selective service procedure, whereby employment officers or new employers go into a factory and hire workers before they are laid off, is suggested.

Employment relocation will carry with it a big need for retraining of women workers, and it is recommended that, even where industry prefers to do the retraining in its own establishments, government insistence on adequate standards of training should be continued through the transition periods.

Expressing "surprise and disappointment" that no plans are actually in preparation for retraining, the report urges the plans be begun immediately, recommends that full use be made of various schools and private institutions, under government control to ensure a good standard, and that the dominion-provincial youth training plan and the war emergency plan be used as patterns. "Re-trainees" unable to finance the costs should be given government loans at low interest.

For women who wish to continue working but who prefer to "branch out" from an industrial occupation, the subcommittee recommends a long list of vocations and professions as "offering special opportunity."

These include university openings as professors, lecturers, instructors, household science, library, music and extension departments; school teaching, training rural women in money-making farm enterprises; nursing; rural nurse-midwives; physiotherapy, psychiatry and occupational therapy; dietetics; housing consultants, estate managers, day nursery attendants; personnel work, social service. A detailed list of women's occupations and potential occupations, the report observes, "runs into several thousand items".

The members of the subcommittee note with regret that "under the unemployment insurance act certain large groups of single women are omitted, in particular nurses, teachers, social workers and permanent civil servants," and recommends their inclusion, pointing out that "most social security measures are of great value to a single woman earning her own living . . . particularly a contributory old age pension and disability pension . . . statistics show that the employment of single women drops rapidly once they reach the age of 40. The single woman of over 40, therefore, is to a steadily greater degree insecure in regard to her future.

JOE HAS EARNED HIS PENSION

Joe is one of many Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum employees who have reached, or are nearing, retirement age. Joe refuses to quit until the war is over but then will be able to enjoy that security from want and worry that his years of service have earned for him.

In addition to this security, Dominion employees, during their working years, are protected against sickness and accident and enjoy many other benefits.

This company, which was founded in 1872 largely on faith in Canada's future, owes much of its success to the loyalty and industry of its workers. Its employee-relations have been built upon mutual confidence and respect — and the company's employment record over the years has been excellent. The continuing progress of this company is due to quality products, fair business dealings and an understanding employee-relations policy—factors which enable the executives to plan with confidence for a high level of employment after the war.

Hundreds of thousands of aluminum, steel and other alloy parts for aeroplanes are being shaped on the huge hydraulic linoleum presses.

Millions of yards of army duck and anti-gas fabrics have been proofed against water, flame, mildew, gas and the arctic weather.

Huge quantities of linoleum have been supplied for naval vessels, Air Force schools, administrative establishments, munitions plants and hospitals.

DOMINION OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL CANADA
Manufacturers of Dominion Battleship Linoleum and Marboleum

BUILDING FOR WAR • PLANNING FOR PEACE

THE OTTAWA LETTER

What New Strategy Will King Adopt to Meet the CCF?

By G. C. WHITTAKER

AFTER the Ontario election last August an active defender of free enterprise against the assault of the socialist CCF gave us the inside dope on the significance of the result. The feat of the CCF in electing almost enough members to put itself in office did not mean, he explained, that the CCF's chances in the federal field had improved, that the threat of socialism to the cause he championed was any greater than it had been. The near miss of the CCF was not, he assured us, an occasion for viewing with alarm.

What signified, he said, was not that the socialist party had come so close to winning, but that it had been unable to win for a certain reason, which reason would prevent its winning federally. The certain reason, in case you weren't let into the secret, was that rural Ontario had refused to its last constituency to succumb to the blandishments of the CCF. The farmers, original and most hard-bitten of free-enterprisers, had saved Ontario. They could be counted on to save the nation.

We haven't seen our friend and mentor since the ballots were counted in Saskatchewan last week. We thought a meeting might be embarrassing.

We are resolved, however, to overcome our delicacy one of these days, because we are curious, and think you may be too, about what strategy the defenders of free enterprise will resort to now. Before Ontario they had worked out the strategy of concentrating their attention on the farmers, and they took the near miss as confirmation of their wisdom. The reasoning behind this grand plan of campaign was that the farmers could be kept in line against the CCF simply by not letting them forget that organized labor was lining up more and more for the CCF—organized labor whose grabs for higher wages were in conflict with the interests of the tillers of the soil, forcing up prices on the things they had to buy.

Misjudged Farmers

Our friend, at any rate, was satisfied that the farmer would never rally to a party which was shown to be in cahoots with the big and powerful labor unions whose wage policies could only succeed at his expense. He was satisfied, that is, up until last Thursday.

We never, frankly, thought much of this strategy or of the reasoning on which it was founded. It seemed to us that farmers, if they were to continue to refrain from voting for the CCF, would have to find a better reason than that wage earners were voting for it. We rather figured that if a large proportion of townspeople were becoming poisoned against the old orthodox parties it was hardly likely that dwellers on the back concessions who have long since ceased to be isolated would remain immune from the virus. But at that it was probably better strategy, and assuredly it was more logical reasoning than, to judge from the pre-election reports which came to our notice the psychology-of-fear appeal on which political knights of free enterprise pinned their faith in Saskatchewan.

New Strategists Needed

We know nothing more of the aims and policies of the CCF than what has been openly avowed. But if it has secret aims and policies we hardly think they embrace socialization of the land. In our uninstructed judgment those who attempted to have the farmers of Saskatchewan believe that they were in danger of being deprived of the individual ownership of their farms invited their own liquidation whether or not there were other reasons for it. Free enterprise, it seems to us, had better find some different strategists if it hopes to stop the enemy at the gates of the federal citadel.

As we anticipated, we are finding the significance federally of the Saskatchewan result being minimized by the old-line politicians. It is being attributed to purely provincial causes. There is no doubt at all that provincial circumstances had a lot to do with it. Perhaps they had most to do with it. That hardly justifies the headquarters staffs of the orthodox parties in retaining their complacency, continuing their faith in the wisdom of their strategy.

In days gone by we were wont at times to watch party organizers plotting election campaigns. The impression we always carried away was that they trusted to tactics rather than to strategy. They were content to work for local successes, ignoring the possible effect of great country-wide waves of popular sentiment. We cannot believe that to some extent at least the voting in Saskatchewan was not a reflection of a trend in political as well as social and economic sentiment elsewhere in the country.

Need to Come Down to Earth

It would be well for the old parties and for private enterprise itself, we venture to suggest, if they would entertain a little of this disbelief in the self-confident political analysts. There are signs that Canadians at large are decreasingly trustful towards the old parties, if not towards the old order itself, that large numbers of them all over the country are looking towards the end of the war for pie in the sky.

One such sign was a straw vote some time back which found something like four-fifths of those questioned wanting a different kind of country after the war than they had before. Similar tests in the United States and also in Britain revealed much less of such yearning.

Nobody anymore questions the efficacy of good advertising. The Saskatchewan result has piled up more good advertising for Mr. Coldwell's party than either of the orthodox parties is likely to get between now and federal voting day. The psychological effect of Saskatchewan is bound to be considerable. The more the old parties minimize it the worse it is likely to be for them.

Mr. King, we fancy, is not among those who minimize it. He at least can be counted on to evolve some better strategy than was used in Ontario and Saskatchewan. He will have been quick to read the writing on the wall and must even now be drafting an answer to it. Whether Saskatchewan will influence Mr. King to hasten on the Dominion election, as Mr. Coldwell seems to think it will or induce him to put it off as long as possible is anybody's guess.

In any case Mr. King's reaction to and counter-moves against the upsurge in CCF prospects, when he reveals them, are pretty sure to be one of the most interesting features of the forthcoming federal test.

Fenestra SUGGESTS ...

Everyone agrees that there are a tremendous number of potential postwar jobs for service men in the building industry.

But men can't eat and pay rent on potential jobs. They'll need *actual* jobs—right away—when they come home.

The fine thing about it is that something *can* be done—by you and thousands of other Canadians—to have those actual jobs ready.

How? Simply by doing *now* the planning that you eventually must do before any ground-breaking can be done for your new postwar home, school, hospital or public building. Get the site chosen, the legal matters straightened out, the finances arranged, and the architectural plans worked out to the final blueprint.

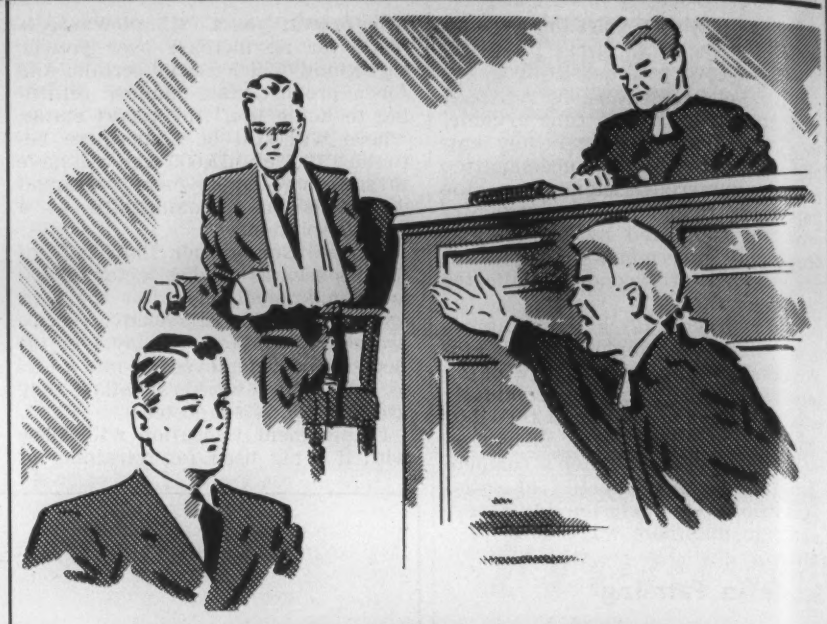
Many architects have time available right now to help you get your ideas into workable plans. Remember, you'll get your new building quicker if the time-consuming process of planning is all done before the time when materials are again available.

And don't you agree that it's the duty of every one of us to do all we can to have jobs ready when the boys come home?

CANADIAN METAL WINDOW AND STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

160 River Street, Toronto

Montreal Address:
6565 Durocher Ave., Outremont



IF YOU WERE SUED FOR DAMAGES

Because someone—a guest—the postman—the milkman—a maid—a laundress—or the gardener accidentally received injuries in or about your home and you were blamed, how much might it cost?

It might be trivial—a small doctor's bill—an x-ray. It might be serious—a long drawn out disability — fractures — hospitalization — operations — specialists — loss of wages — pain and suffering—and legal fees.

You might not be negligent at all, yet the cost of defending a lawsuit could be a financial catastrophe.

We will assume all the worry, the investigation of the claim, the cost of defence and payment of the judgment up to $5,000.00 for injuries to one person and $10,000.00 for any one accident and in the case of domestic servants pay Voluntary Compensation for loss of time and the cost of hospitalization and medical treatment.

Our Householder's Comprehensive Liability Policy is surprisingly inexpensive.

Ask your agent to protect you now.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

Cruise the GREAT LAKES

If you are planning a change and rest from that wartime job — you'll enjoy a Great Lakes Cruise that will leave you suntanned . . . relaxed . . . happy! Five glorious days! Sail through Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, St. Mary's River, Lake Superior — visiting stop-over points.

From Port McNicoll aboard the S.S. Assiniboia or S.S. Keewatin — an all-expense cruise . . . 5 days — $50 up. Or from Port McNicoll or Owen Sound aboard the S.S. Manitoba . . . 5 days — $40. Government Tax Extra.

Call your local Canadian Pacific agent for free booklet and other information.

Canadian Pacific

We Must Treat Neutral Nations Generously

By THE RT. HON. J. R. CLYNES, P.C., M.P.

What attitude are we to adopt towards Turkey, Sweden, Spain and the other neutrals who have contributed to the Axis cause, and inevitably have appeared to be lining their pockets with blood-money?

We can, if we so wish, exact vengeance. Or we can, and the writer advocates this as the wise course, be liberal and not take restrictive measures.

Mr. Clynes is a former Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for Home Affairs of Great Britain and has been a member of the British House of Commons for forty years.

THE names of the neutral countries are looming very large in the headlines, and the vital discussions between Ministers and Chiefs of the States.

Turkey has made an extraordinary series of moves, at one time apparently favoring the Allies, at another time helping Germany. Spain and Portugal for years provided great quantities of essential war materials to our enemies.

Sweden is doing the same today, and has been told that we do not relish having our young manhood killed by these materials. Some of the South American countries have received sharp warnings from the United States, and some have offered veiled defiance in return.

War chiefs in Britain and America know well what losses we have suffered because of the neutrality of Ireland, but we know well the gallantry and devotion to our cause of Irishmen in thousands.

Unhappily, history has always shown that minorities when they are violent, can cause whole nations to suffer bitterly. Such suffering may inevitably be the lot of some of the neutrals in this war who appear to the peoples of warring countries, intolerably inflamed and hurt as they are, to have been lining pockets with blood-money.

Russia, in particular, feels very strongly about neutral trading by the Merchants of Death. Swedish iron ore has slain many thousands of young men of the Red Army, and battered down many a hundred little Russian homes in cruelly-bombarded towns that stood in the path of the German invader.

Turkey and Spain

The Turks, who may be said to hold Constantinople and European Turkey by permission of modern Russia, have been unpleasantly complaisant of Axis espionage rings in places where their activities caused great harm to the southern Red Armies; and at the same time have placed on trial men who were accused of being Russian spies.

The Spanish "Blue Division" was not only allowed to fight against the hard-pressed Red forces during the German victory months; it was openly encouraged by the rulers of Spain.

And modern Russia, though young has a long memory.

When Russia stands athwart post-war Europe with the world's finest and most toughened army of ten million highly-equipped men, what will she have to say to Turkey about the Dardanelles, and to Sweden and Spain and the others who hurt her and helped her foes when she was in most mortal peril?

Russia, in such circumstances, would not act in defiance of the reasonable wishes of Britain and America.

But what have we to say? We whose young men have been cut down by shells made from Swedish and Turkish exports, and whose sailors are said to have been blasted into the deep seas and left floundering to die, because of information sold—at a price—by Spaniards to Axis submarines?

The perplexing problem of the partition of Ireland will not be eased by what we believe has happened to us because of information carefully smuggled out of Ireland to the enemy.

None the less we have had bitter lessons enough, from Versailles and elsewhere, that savage reprisals for real or fancied wrongs merely inflame national tempers and result in further sorrows.

Some of us have got to stand out unflinchingly, after the war when hates as well as wisdom gather round Conference Tables, and ask for a long-sighted view with regard to the treatment of neutrals. If Peace is blotted by vindictiveness, the future will have to pay the price to the uttermost farthing.

I invite sneers when I say forgiveness pays in politics, and that generosity is an investment; yet history stands to prove my words, and to show the fatality of the converse.

If it is within the power of the Allies, as it may be if we work unselfishly together, to devise a system under which it is in future largely impossible for neutrals to find selfish profit by intervening cheaply and slinkingly in the wars of others, then I hope they will do so.

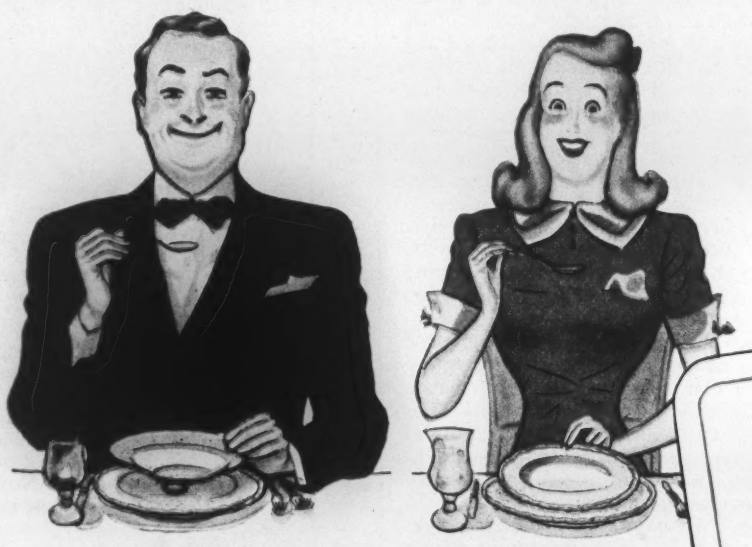
But, in the political treatment of the neutrals, I hope to see clemency.

If Russia seizes the Dardanelles—or if we award it to Greece—that will make trouble. If Sweden is pruned or punished, if Spain's colonies or certain lands of Italy are taken away, then dragons' teeth will be planted in disputed territories that will one day spring up in a crop of armed men.

All over Europe, all over the world, important people are watching anxiously the trends of Allied policy towards the neutrals in the next few months. We are right to stop them intervening slyly in the war; beyond that we have no right to go.

Every little country is trembling. Their future is at stake. Some who are unwilling combatants might drop out of the war tomorrow, even despite German forces in their midst, if they were well assured that Britain and Russia and America meant as well as voiced the Four Freedoms.

By our treatment of the neutrals, we can do much to shorten the war; and more to confirm and lengthen the Peace.



WHICH WAY DO YOU TIP YOUR PLATE?

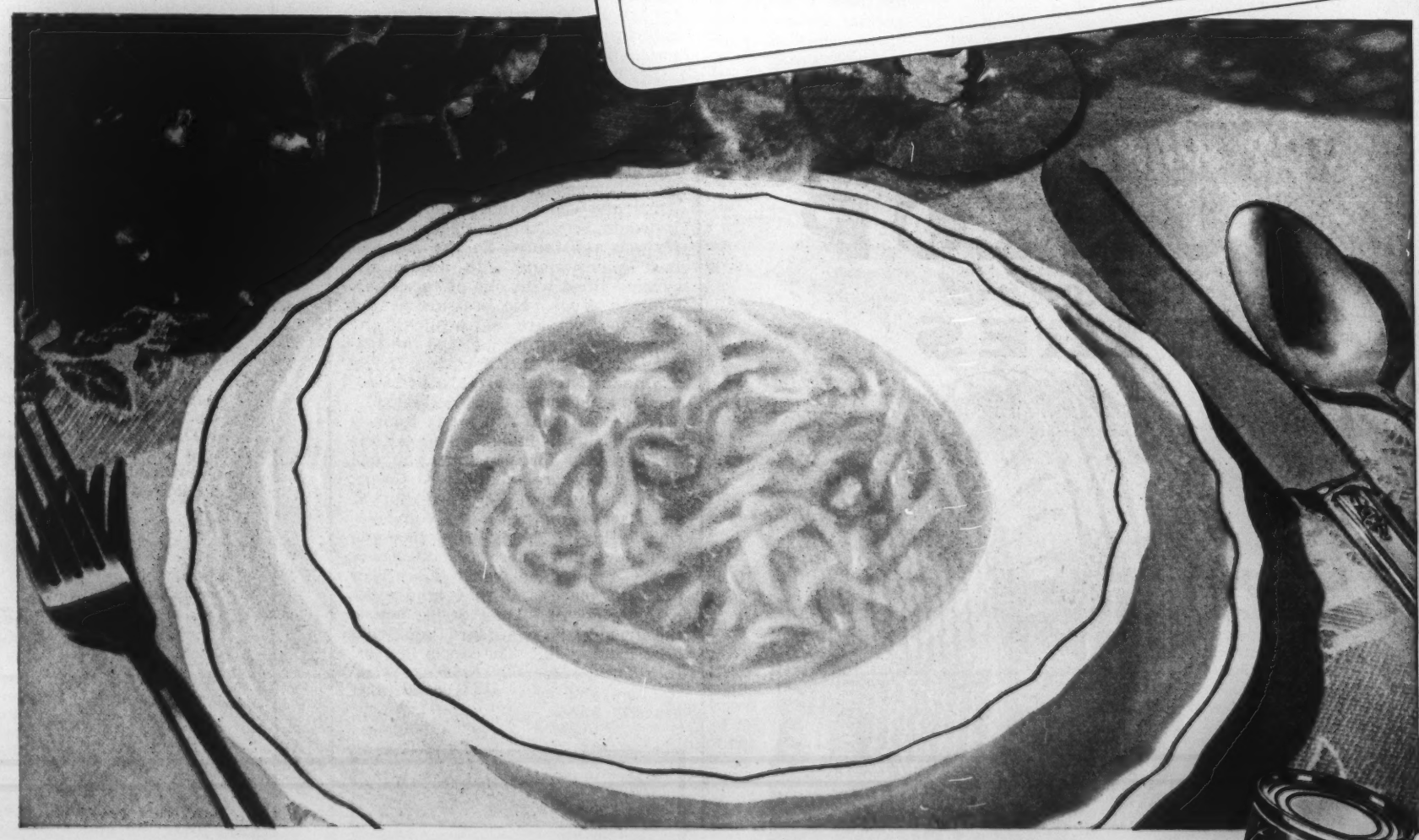
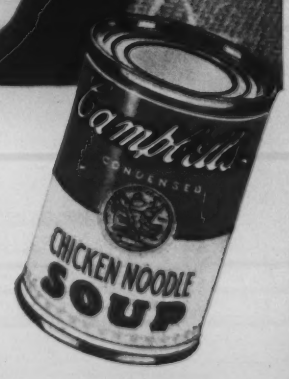


Plate-tipping is highly personal—some tip plates toward themselves—others away. Etiquette experts used to say "Don't tip your plate at all", but we've an idea that was before they tasted Campbell's Chicken Noodle Soup. For here is a soup so deep-down delicious, you won't want to miss a single drop!

That's because there's plenty of chicken in this chicken noodle soup. It's made the lavish, old-fashioned way—from fine plump-breasted chickens slowly simmered to give a stock that fairly glistens with chicken richness. The egg noodles, too, are the hearty, old-fashioned kind. And there are tender pieces of chicken for every plate.

Yes—you'll say it's your kind of chicken noodle soup. And now, when "Food Fights for Freedom", even strict etiquette permits you to tip your plate! So tip with a will, and enjoy the full, rich taste of chicken from the first to the last glistening spoonful.

"Food wins today!" the experts say,
And that is fact, not fable;
So etiquette today will let
You tip your plate at table!



Look for the Red-and-White Label

Campbell's CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP

MADE IN CAMPBELL'S MODERN CANADIAN KITCHENS

TAKE YOUR CHANGE IN WAR SAVINGS STAMPS. *Invest in victory, by buying ALL the War Savings Stamps and Certificates you can. You'll be glad you did when the boys come marching home!*

THE SCIENCE FRONT

"Truth Drugs" Will Not Force a Confession from Anyone

By JOHN WOODBURY

The author of this article is a prominent British psychiatrist who writes under a nom de plume.

FROM time to time the question is asked whether unjustifiable confessions can be extracted from prisoners by the use of hypnotic suggestion or drugs, or by any other method. This is the answer: Hypnosis, by itself, cannot be successfully undertaken without the agreement and complete co-operation of the subject. It would certainly be facilitated by the preliminary use of some narcotic drug, but even so, the subject would be required to co-operate to some extent.

Nobody can be forced into a hypnotic trance against his will. Once, however, this co-operation had been obtained, the transference situation induced by hypnosis might serve to explain the remarkable behavior of prisoners at some famous trials.

Normally, under hypnosis, there is an emotional attachment to the personality of the hypnotist himself, and it is conceivable that in certain State trials, this transference may have been directed through its representative—the physician hypnotist—to a greater attachment, the father symbol of the State itself.

I have frequently used hypnosis alone or assisted by preliminary narcosis, to elicit confidences from reluctant patients and from my experience and that of all other hypnotists, one thing should be made crystal clear. Hypnosis cannot be used to extract confessions of guilt from innocent people, nor can it be used to make them admit anything they would not admit in a state of full consciousness.

It has long been recognized that fixed and ethical principles are not altered under hypnosis—that any attempt to induce crime or impropriety in an individual not already biased in that direction will be doomed to failure. For instance, Camille, the famous somnambulist of Professor Liejoie, was aroused instantly by any improper suggestion made to her, whereas she would be completely indifferent to burns and pin-pricks.

Hypnotism Has Limitations

Hypnotism will facilitate tendencies and give them easier expression; it cannot do more than this. In the limited sphere of self-revelation, what hypnosis can do, can be equally well done by the "truth drugs", indeed better, because thereby you avoid the transference situation, which is sometimes extremely embarrassing for the physician.

The notorious 'truth serum', Scopolamine, is now seldom used. Although it increases the suggestibility of already susceptible individuals, it has no effect on those who are resistant in the normal state. Among the so-called "truth drugs" in common use today, Soneryl, nembutal, sodium amytal, pentothal-sodium and narconumal, are perhaps the most generally useful. These are barbiturates, members of an important and valuable group of drugs, whose numbers are constantly increasing.

They act by depressing the central nervous system, small doses producing calmness and reducing psychic tension. With release of inhibitions comes a sense of serenity and well-being, and a desire to talk over the doubts and difficulties on the mind, even with perfect strangers.

Narco-Revelation

The last person to whom I administered "narco-revelation" was a draper's assistant, a woman of 25, who had broken down into a severe depressed and anxious state. To help her it was necessary to ascertain the cause, but she was adamant in refusing to answer any leading questions, nor were the relatives particularly helpful.

Under "narco-revelation" she admitted quite freely that she had been exceedingly worried and unable to sleep because she had stolen a pair of gloves, left by a customer on the counter, three pairs of stockings and some clothing coupons from the shop where she worked.

Once this strongly suppressed sense of guilt had been released, it was a comparatively easy matter to establish a cure by giving her the necessary reassurance and rebuilding her personality in subsequent talks. The whole procedure is known as narco-analysis.

For a repeated or prolonged narcosis, as might be necessary at a long trial, Soneryl would be quite satisfactory; nembutal and sodium amytal are quicker-acting and more powerful; pentothal sodium and narconumal still more so.

Let us suppose that you are a prisoner awaiting trial at some time in the future when truth drugs may be officially used. You are guilty, but you are so torn by fears, doubts and indecision that you have drawn into your shell. Your mind is a whirl and you cannot think clearly. It would be uncharitable not to offer you assistance. So the psychiatrist comes along with needle and syringe filled with one of these barbiturate drugs. No pressure is put upon you; you are told explicitly the purpose of the injection, and the reasons for giving it. Of course, if you are unduly apprehensive, a little patient persuasion may be necessary.

A dose of from two to six c.cm. is injected slowly into the vein at the bend of your forearm until you feel comfortably relaxed and sleepy, when the injection is stopped short of sleep at a point when the conversation is flowing freely. How nice you feel now that there is nothing to worry about! The world is really a pleasant place and that kind sympathetic doctor sitting beside you is the friend and confidant you have been looking for. The storm is over. In finding somebody to share your troubles you have at last attained peace of mind.

Airmen operating bombers in China drop leaflets like this, warning Chinese that travel on trains in the Jap-occupied zone is dangerous.

FOR WARTIME SERVICE

DUNLOP

Cable Cord

TIRES

With their famous pre-war tread designs, now obtainable in synthetic rubber for essential wartime service

● All the best and newest developments in synthetic rubber are incorporated in Dunlop S 3 Cable Cord Tires. But remember, *tires will not be plentiful in 1944*. So keep driving inside the prescribed speed limit . . . cross-switch your tires occasionally . . . keep them properly inflated . . . and, above all, have your tires regularly checked by a Dunlop dealer. DN-4

DUNLOP - CANADA

Makers of "THE WORLD'S FINEST TIRES"

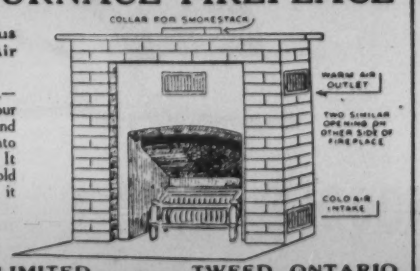
MAKE YOUR SUMMER COTTAGE MORE COSY

With a STEEL FURNACE FIREPLACE

A Beautiful open Fireplace plus Circulated Heat on the Warm Air Furnace Principle

Any style mantel—Brick, Stone Wood, etc.—can be built around the unit. Makes your cottage habitable earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall, because the hot air goes into your room—instead of out the chimney! It works on this principle: it draws the cold air out of the room into itself, and sends it out into the room hot.

Write for Descriptive Circular



WILBER S. GORDON

TWEED STEEL WORKS LIMITED - TWEED, ONTARIO

Toronto Show Room—83 Jarvis Street

Let us select at random the names of a thousand men from the records of the Great-West Life. Suppose that all of them in 1909, at age 25, purchased a $5,000 Twenty Payment Life policy, kept it in force and allowed the dividends to accumulate. Now here is what would have happened to these men between 1909 and today.

In 1914

22 have died before reaching age 30. Each of their families received $5,000 from the Great-West Life, plus accumulated dividends, although premiums paid averaged only $434.

In 1924

Another 46 have died, their dependents receiving $5,000 plus the profits that had accumulated. These men had paid into the Company an average of only $1,524.

In 1934

Another ten years have passed and another 71 men have died. The Company paid out $5,000 in each case, plus accumulated dividends, although the premiums received averaged only $2,734.

In 1944

138 men, between the ages of 50 and 60 years, died in the past ten years. Their dependents also received $5,000 plus dividends. Premiums paid amounted to $2,850 in each case.

723 are still living—age 60. They still have $5,000 insurance protection, as they have had over the entire 35 year period. Each has paid into the Company $2,850 and yet the cash value of each policy has grown to $3,165, plus substantial accumulated dividends.

That is the way life insurance works. Many persons pay into a common fund. The dependents of those who die are protected. The policyholders who live receive benefits later on. Insurance is "all for each and each for all". No man can afford to be without life insurance.

The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE INSURANCE - ACCIDENT & HEALTH - GROUP INSURANCE

44-3

Strong United Austria Essential to Peace

By SIR WALFORD SELBY, K.C.M.G.

"It will not be enough to promise Austria her independence," states this former ambassador to Austria and Spain. A weak but free Austria would be in the same position it was after the last war—too weak to resist external aggression.

But Allied responsibility for Austria does not end there. In redrawing the map of the Austrian Empire care must be taken to make an Austria at once big enough to maintain her freedom, yet compact enough to avoid disruption into warring minorities and factions.

SINCE the announcement of the reconstruction of a free Austria, many people in Canada and elsewhere have been asking why this momentous decision should have been taken in favor of a country that made no resistance to German invasion, and whose troops are now serving against the Allies.

To see in true proportion what has happened to Austria and her vital importance in a peaceful Europe, it is necessary to know something of her political past.

"Austria Erit in Orbe Ultima"—Austria will endure on earth for ever—the ancient prophecy has been part of Austria's faith for nearly a thousand years, and remains so in the darkness today. Austria grew from the "East Mark", a name meaning a protecting dyke; and the task of that protecting dyke was to guard Europe from invasion from the Balkans and the Turkish East.

By treaty and marriage, by hardly ever violence, smaller States and groups of refugee people attached themselves to the Viennese core. More of an alliance than an Empire, Austria soon contained within itself the seeds of dissolution unless some fusing process could be evolved.

The Austria of pre-1914 combined rich agricultural lands, fine timber country, oil wells, and good supplies of minerals including coal that promised the development of flourishing industries. Moreover, geography had made Austria the trading bridge between western and eastern Europe across which many of us hoped that the modernization and education of the Balkans might take place to universal European benefit.

But consider the complexity of internal problems supplied by this population. 12,000,000 Germans, 10,000,000 Magyars, 9,000,000 Czechs, 5,000,000 Poles, 4,000,000 Ruthenians, 3,500,000 Rumanians, 6,000,000 Serbs and Croats, 1,300,000 Slovenes, 1,000,000 Italians and pro-Italians.

Here was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the Continent of Europe, with a population of nearly 53,000,000 people of violently opposed interests, united under an aged and autocratic Emperor, ruled by unequal laws; and one in every six of the population in 1914 was illiterate.

After the war, this great Empire was reduced in size from 241,000 square miles to 32,000 square miles, leaving a population of about 6,000,000 instead of 53,000,000. Rumania, Serbia (now Yugoslavia) and Italy took large slices of ex-Austrian territory; Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary became new States.

Core of Present War

Before 1914, all European countries with the exception of two or three States, had outlet to the sea. Austria then provided coastal outlet to twelve nationalities, was itself land-locked; so were Czechoslovakia and Hungary; Poland could only reach the sea through a Corridor that presently became the setting for the overture to World War number 2.

If the war of 1914 was begun through Austrian internal trouble, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the present war was started through Austria's disruption and its sequels. The treaty of Versailles provided for an Austria too weak to resist an unwanted *Anschluss*, and a Poland unable alone to defend a provocative and inadequate outlet to the sea.

Here are sharp lessons in plenty for those who would build a new world. It will not be enough to promise Austria her independence. Independence without either power or assistance is a political fatality. Austria's history from 1933 to 1938 is a bitter proof of that. To promise the restoration of her independence is the barest act of justice to Austria after our abandonment of her during those years and especially in 1938; but we cannot afford to put up a weak, free Austria as a political Aunt Sally a second time.

Unity the Problem

So far most people are agreed. A more difficult problem now before Allied statesmen must be that of creating a strong and *united* Austria. Internal disunity, not the loss of a war, was the fundamental cause of Austrian disruption in 1919. Allied diplomats can easily re-draw the map of the Austrian Empire; but if they stop at that, the result will merely be a Balkan field sown with dragons' teeth, and there will be world war number three upon us within a few years. Incompatibles will not mix; and anyone forcibly mixing unwilling Germans, Poles, Rumanians, Czechs, Ruthenians and Italians will only succeed in producing a new variant of an old explosive.

Here we have, in brief, the perplexing problem before those who have guaranteed from Moscow the creation of a new and free Austria. How is it possible to make an Austria at once big enough to maintain her freedom and compact enough to avoid disruption into warring minorities and factions?

The task is not impossible. Mutual interests exist that should ease its solution. Men in that area of Europe have found, for instance, between the two wars that there were advantages, when in Austrian Empire days, people and goods could move free of tariff restrictions from Lake Constance to Crsowa, from Bodenback to Cattaro, which advantages have been notably absent in the presence of half a dozen new State boundaries. Land imprisonment for 25,000,000 people, with no sea outlet of their own, can also not have been advantageous to themselves or anyone else. Before 1914, Austria's industry supplied 52,000,000 people with their most important manufactures. Inter-war organization of this industry in various mutually distrustful States has not done much to improve its ratio of public service.

Would Help Balkans

The Balkans still constitute "Europe's Depressed Area". Wise development of that area would not only provide a vast and increasing market for British and American machinery and manufactures, and Russian food products, but would send out in exchange an extensive variety of materials and products which we require. Depressed areas adversely affect the prosperity and happiness of any community. Certainly a strong Austria would improve conditions throughout the Balkans.

We need not disguise the fact, too, that a nation in that position today, strong enough alone or with Allies are not likely, after this war, to leave so formidable a Germany that she could quickly challenge a strong Austria with any hope of 1938 repeating itself.

What do the Austrians themselves feel about all this?

As I have shown, it is not easy to decide who *are* "the Austrians". I have served as British Ambassador in Vienna, and at least I can assure you that the Austrians are *not* Germans. They are people different in character and outlook. Typical of their gaiety and courage was the enormous notice—"WELCOME OUR FUEHRER!" posted on the walls of Vienna's biggest cemetery at the time of the Anchluss. Very expressive of their outlook towards Prussianism is the contemptuous Austrian saying: —"When two Germans walk together, they march!"

These people were dragged into this war at Hitler's Chariot wheel. When opportunity occurs, they will perhaps try to spoke that wheel to some effect.

It was made clear at Moscow that Austria, if she wishes Allied friendship, must "work her passage". That she will no doubt attempt to do.

Somehow Austria herself, assisted and guided by Allied statesmen at least at first, must solve her own age-old problem, how to unite in one *family* a number of nationalities inevitable in any strong Empire. New laws will be needed, with the wisdom to give equal treatment to all sections: a framework no less strong than Pax Romana will be called for to prevent national Chauvinism internally and the application of force from outside by conquest-greedy neighbors. A wise foreign policy will be essential, and might well make the basis for something like a combined Balkan Alliance.

Old Austria was a miniature Europe: its problem was a concentrated European Peace Problem. In rebuilding Austria after this war, Allied statesmen have a trial ground for manoeuvres before the Grand Attack on War itself. If Austria and the Balkans can become a contented family of nationalities, there is hope that Europe in general may achieve a century of peace by the extension of somewhat similar remedies.

1792 NORTH AMERICA 1944

MORE PROTECTION FOR LESS PREMIUM

INSURANCE is a Public Service in that it is so closely allied with the welfare of the individual and industrial progress. In these days of significant change, insurance service cannot lag behind, but must have diligent regard for the policyholders' interest.

In conformity with their practice of serving the public interest, the "North America" Companies are constantly developing new and broader forms of Fire, Marine and Casualty Insurance.

The "North America" Companies are proud of the industry they represent; and it is their constant endeavour to continue to play their part in national progress.

Business accepted solely through Agents and Brokers.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA COMPANIES

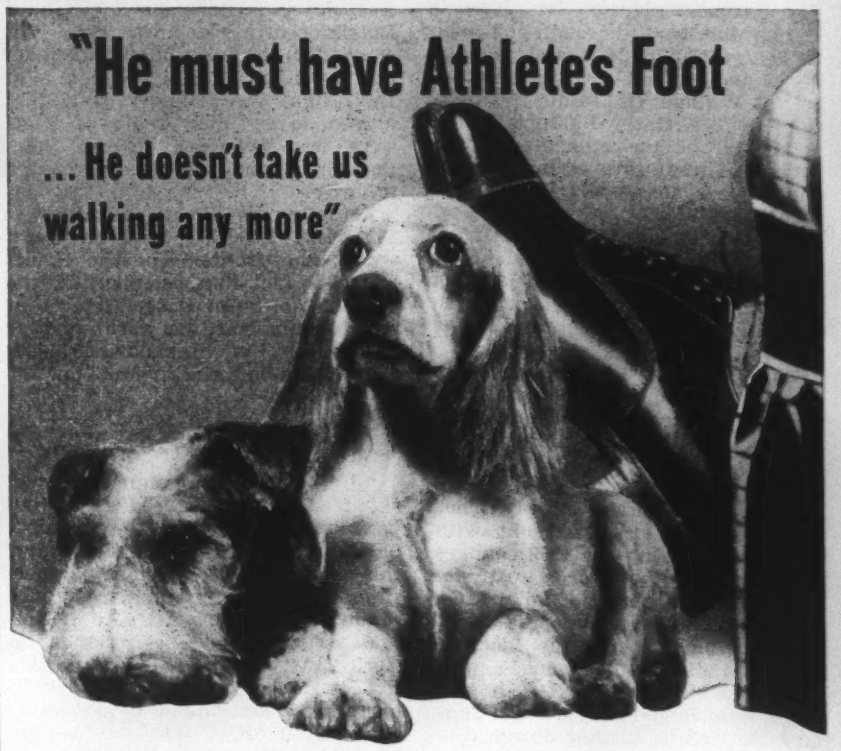
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

FIRE · MARINE · CASUALTY

Service Offices throughout Canada

5/2

"He must have Athlete's Foot ... He doesn't take us walking any more"



What Athlete's Foot is

Athlete's Foot is a skin infection caused by micro-organisms which thrive in the presence of dead skin and excessive perspiration between your toes. It produces a severe irritation often followed by splitting of the skin.

How you may get it

The micro-organisms which cause Athlete's Foot are carried through the air—are present on most feet at one time or another. They are also found on bath mats, in swimming pools, on floors and floor coverings. Thus you see it's almost impossible for you to avoid the risk of exposure to Athlete's Foot.

How you can tell if you have it

Before you go to bed tonight, look between your toes. Spread them apart carefully. Is the skin moist and cracked, tender and inflamed? Is itching present? Such symptoms usually indicate you have Athlete's Foot.

What you can do about it

Drench the cracked skin between your toes with Absorbine Jr. full strength—night and morning. Guard against reinfection. Boil socks 15 minutes. Disinfect shoes. In advanced cases consult your doctor in addition to using Absorbine Jr.

How Absorbine Jr. helps

1. Absorbine Jr. kills, *on contact*, the micro-organisms which cause Athlete's Foot!
2. It dissolves the perspiration products on which the Athlete's Foot organisms thrive.
3. It dries the skin between the toes.
4. It soothes, helps heal broken tissues.
5. It eases itching and pain of Athlete's Foot.

At all drugstores, $1.25 a bottle.
W.F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

ABSORBINE Jr.

Also brings quick relief for sore, aching muscles, tired burning feet and sunburn.

"Gatley-Philipp Does Poland An Injustice"

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

David D. Gatley-Philipp's article, "Poland's Record is Not Without Its Taints", published in Saturday Night of June 3, has been the subject of a number of letters from sympathizers with Poland.

We print here a reply by Professor Kirkconnell as the most complete rebuttal received from those who take issue with Mr. Gatley-Philipp.

IN SATURDAY NIGHT for June 3, 1944, there is a thorough-going job of denigration done against Poland under the caption "Poland's Record is Not Without Its Taints". Unfortunately, Mr. Gatley-Philipp's article is so full of undocumented misinformation that grave injustice is done to our oldest ally in this present Great War.

Fully documented disproof of all errors would occupy several times the space of the original article; but some of the more glaring misconceptions may be summarized as follows:

(1) Mr. Gatley-Philipp begins by condemning the Poles for bringing up the border question and thus threatening Allied unity. But it was the Soviets, and not Poland, that brought up the border question. On July 30, 1941, Russia signed of her own free will an agreement with Poland recognizing the 1939 changes as invalid, in other words, ratifying the former boundaries of Poland. On December 1, 1941, however, the Soviet Government suddenly decreed that all Polish subjects in Eastern Poland except those of Polish language were Soviet subjects. On January 16, 1943, a further decree confiscated, as Russians, even those of Polish language. This was a straight unilateral confiscation of Eastern Poland and its people, with the initiative coming from the Soviets, in breach of the Polish-Russian Treaty of July 1941.

Racial Strains on Border

(2) Of the territory thus to be confiscated, the population, according to Mr. Gatley-Philipp, is "mainly Russian people — Ukrainians and White Russians and Jews". On the contrary, the proportions for the 13,199,000 people in the area were Poles 39.9 per cent, Ukrainians 34.4 per cent, White Ruthenians 8.5 per cent, Russians 1 per cent, and a few miscellaneous groups. With about five million Poles living in the area, Mr. Gatley-Philipp's reference to its western border as "an ethnic demarkation between Russian and Polish peoples" is therefore wholly incorrect.

(3) These territories are referred to as "part of the earliest Russian state." Actually, the *Chronicle of Nestor*, perhaps the earliest record of the region's history, tells how the Grand Duke of Kiev, Vladimir the Great, originally captured Galicia *from the Poles* in 981 A.D. (Cf. Prof. A. Bruce Boswell, *The Eastern Boundaries of Poland*, p. 1). There was no Muscovite state until nearly the 14th century.

(4) Mr. Gatley-Philipp refers to the Curzon Line as "the line the Allies drew up in 1918 as Russia's rightful western border." This is completely wrong. The Curzon Line was never proposed as a boundary line. The Allied declaration of December 8, 1919, in authorizing Polish administration up to that line, expressly reserved Poland's rights to territory further east: "The rights that Poland may be able to establish over the territories to the East of the said line are expressly reserved." When the same line was put forward by Lord Curzon at the Spa Conference in 1920, it was as an armistice line and in no sense as a frontier.

Moreover, the Curzon Line did not concern the territory of South-Eastern Poland, which at no time in history had ever been under Russian rule (cf. British and Foreign State Papers, Vol. 112, p. 971). That the millions of Ukrainians of that area may be entitled to autonomy is another question; but independence is not necessarily synonymous with absorption into the Soviet system.

(5) The Soviets, *prior to 1944*, never laid claim to the Curzon Line as a frontier line. The Soviet Government in 1920 told the Allies that they were prepared to offer a much more favorable frontier (cf. Temperley, *History of the Peace Conference of Paris*). The *Great Soviet Encyclopedia* (Bolshaya Sovietskaya Entsiklopediya, Moscow, 1940, Vol. 46, p. 247) actually admitted, under the heading "Polish - Soviet War 1920", that the frontiers of 1921-39, agreed to by the Treaty of Riga, were less favorable to the Poles than the Russians had been prepared to give.

Actually the Treaty of Riga in 1921 left 1,500,000 Catholic Poles within the frontiers of the Soviet Union, a fact that corroborates the view of the *Soviet Encyclopedia* that the Russians had then got the better of the deal (cf. Stanislaw Grabski, *The Polish-Soviet Frontier*, pp. 35-36).

Imperialism in 1920?

(6) The Kiev campaign of Pilsudski in 1920 is denounced as an imperialistic attempt at "the conquest of the Ukraine." On the contrary, this campaign was taken in partnership with a Ukrainian Army under Petlura, with whom a treaty of mutual assistance had been signed on April 23, 1920. The veteran scholar, Robert Machray, makes this clear in his book, *The Poland of Pilsudski* (pp. 102-3): "Kiev was occupied on May 7. Petlura issued a proclamation calling on the Ukrainian people to rise and defend their national independence. Pilsudski also issued a proclamation in which he stated that the Polish troops would remain in the Ukraine only till a Ukrainian Government was established."

(7) Mr. Gatley-Philipp proceeds, without proof, to state that "the birth of the Polish republic was celebrated by an orgy of Jewish pogroms, intermittently continued until the state collapsed." Here again one may wisely turn to Machray (*op. cit.*, p. 85), who dismisses as frenzied propaganda the 1918-19 tales of pogroms perpetrated by Poles on Jews at Lwow in November 1918: "These stories were exaggerated, the truth being that some sixty Jews supporting the Ukrainians were killed during the fighting for the possession of that city between the Poles and the Ukrainians." After this period there were four or five smaller anti - Jewish riots, as at Brest - Litowsk, Minsk - Mazowiecki, Przytyk and Czestochowa. The total loss of life did not exceed fifteen; in all cases the police interfered; and those responsible were judged in court and severely punished. To compare, as Mr. Gatley-Philipp does, the treatment of Jews in republican Poland with that in Hitler's Germany is plainly ridiculous.

(8) One of his severest charges is that the Poles, before Munich, "actually participated in the German aggression by seizing the territory of Teschen, never a part of Poland." On the contrary, the Teschen area was part of Poland down to 1335, when Casimir the Great of Poland, by the Pact of Trenczyn, ceded it to John of Luxemburg, the German king of Bohemia. In 1526, it passed for three centuries to the rule of Austria. Prior to the Great War, it was always represented in the Vienna parliament by Polish deputies; and the Austrian census of 1910 gave the figures: Poles 69 per cent, Czechs 11 per cent, Germans 20 per cent. The territory was in dispute between Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1918-19. An Inter-allied Commission (French, British, American and Italian) in a report on April 18, 1919, stated: "The Czechs are claiming a country to which, with the exception of its western part, they have neither moral, historic or national rights, and which they demand merely on economic grounds. . . Today the population is undoubtedly Polish by feeling, civilization and language." Nevertheless the Council of Ambassadors, without plebiscite (which the Czechs refused), handed the territory over to the Czechs in July; and it became a permanent grievance between the two countries.

1938 Move Not Popular

In September 1938, the northern part of Teschen was part of the district demanded by Germany from Czechoslovakia. "In the first days of October, the Czechoslovak military commander of the garrison of Bogumin informed the commander of the Polish forces in Silesia, on his own initiative, that unless Poland occupied Bogumin and its environs, they would be shortly seized by the Germans. By concluding the agreement of frontier revision with Czechoslovakia, Poland merely saved from the disaster which overtook that country a small part of its territory, inhabited by Poles." (B. Kozusznik, *The Problem of Cieszyn Silesia*, p. 48). The act was rash, dubious, and not now generally approved by Poles; but the situation was very different from that described by Mr. Gatley-Philipp.

(9) The article states that "Poland has no claim on populations that do not wish to join her." Would not the same principle be equally true of the U.S.S.R.? How does Mr. Gatley-Philipp know what these peoples wish? Does he conceivably place any faith in the mock election of 1939, when, after a pressure campaign by imported agitators and Soviet troops (cf. *Pravda*, Oct. 15, 22, 1939, and *Izvestia*, Feb. 2, 1940), and after the deportation of 1,500,000 Poles, Ukrainians and Jews to Siberia, the terrified remainder were asked, in each constituency, to vote for a single Communist candidate chosen by the Soviet authorities? The candidates thus "elected" soon after gathered and voted by a show of hands, to join the U.S.S.R. (cf. F. A. Voigt, "Poland," *Nineteenth Century and After*, February 1944). As already intimated, there is a Ukrainian problem in Poland, but Mr. Gatley-Philipp's Soviet solution is not the only one possible.

(10) The article states also that "the Polish claim to the disputed area is not founded on historical or ethnic bases, but on the desire of the big landowners, who form the ruling class, to keep their huge estates, with their semi-serf peasantry of Russian race." I have already pointed out that there are scarcely any Russians in the region. As for the "huge estates," only 4 per cent of the total area is in holdings of over 50 hectares of land. In Poland as a whole, small holders occupy 64.7 per cent of the land, in this respect coming second only to Holland on the continent of Europe.

(11) Poland is credited in the 1930's with the ambition to form "a sanitary cordon to strangle Russia and also with the idea of an aggression against Russia, with Japan making a second front." This is pure fantasy. It was Poland's two neighbors, Germany and Russia, who in 1939 broke their solemn non-aggression pacts with Poland. She had earlier rejected all Nazi invitations to join in an attack on the Soviets. And on June 30, 1941, the Polish Government, forgetting all of the injuries suffered at Soviet hands in 1939-41, signed a pact of friendship and co-operation with the Soviets. It was Russia, and not Poland, who in April 1943 severed relationships.

Today, Poles and Canadians are fighting victoriously side by side in Italy. Surely it is not fitting that Canadians in Canada should indulge in wholesale defamation of the Polish record! And surely the post-war collaboration with the Soviets that is so necessary and desirable is not going to be furthered by the unjust traduction of our other allies.

HULL STEEL CASTINGS...
For Electrical Machinery & Equipment
AERONAUTICAL CASTINGS
AUTOMOTIVE CASTINGS
CRANE, HOIST & DERRICK CASTINGS
ELECTRICAL CASTINGS
ELEVATOR CASTINGS
ENGINE CASTINGS
GEAR CASTINGS
HYDRAULIC PRESS CASTINGS
HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT CASTINGS
MACHINE TOOL CASTINGS
METAL WORKING CASTINGS
MINING MACHINERY CASTINGS
PAPER MILL CASTINGS
PRESSURE CASTINGS
PUMP CASTINGS
HIGH rigidity, excellent electro-magnetic properties, constantly flawless quality have given HULL STEEL ELECTRIC MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT CASTINGS top position as supplier to the electrical manufacturing industry.
Hull Steel can produce castings for anything electrical — from the largest power generators to the smallest motor.
Call on Hull for quotations on standard castings or for co-operation on original design.
HULL STEEL
FOUNDRIES LIMITED
HULL - QUEBEC

We did it at VIMY... and ORTONA-

WE'LL DO IT AGAIN- but we need YOUR HELP!

OVERSEAS BADGE OF HONOUR
GS
WEAR IT ON YOUR ARM

Yes, we need your help... and need it badly.

This is the biggest job we have ever tackled! Everything depends upon Victory.

Canada's Army needs volunteers NOW. And, that means you and you and you!

Wear Canada's Badge of Honour on your arm. You'll be proud of it, so will your friends.

Every man who is able has got to do his bit!

Maybe you don't think this means you ... that it's a job for the other fellow.

If you do, you're wrong. It's your war, too ... a war for every man who *is* a man ... for everyone who has a stake in Canada.

Yes, this means you all right and we need you now for the months of intensive training to make you fighting-fit. We did it before and we can do it again ... *but we need your help.*

VOLUNTEER TO-DAY
JOIN THE CANADIAN ARMY FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

THE HITLER WAR

Two Sensational Aerial Events: Debut of Robot and B-29

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

FEW would have believed on D-Day that by D-plus-9 anything could happen which would distract interest from this great and fateful venture, for which we had waited four years. Yet, coming in quick succession, two sensational aerial events momentarily overshadowed interest in the invasion. For good measure the week yielded two smashing new offensives, the Russian drive through the Finnish defences, and the American landing on Saipan in the Marianas, much the sharpest challenge yet made to Japan.

That it was possible for public interest to stray momentarily from the invasion by the tenth day was good enough evidence of how well it was going. On top of the surprise of getting ashore far more quickly and cheaply than expected had been added the surprise of being able to build up across the beaches, day by day and week by week, faster than the Germans were doing overland.

The great crisis of German counter-attack, according to the Salerno and Anzio pattern, had not come and it was not certain it ever would now. Only around Caen were the Germans showing strength, and it was a defensive strength, apparently aimed only at containing the bridgehead.

Germans Overestimated?

The Germans were still believed to have the forces to provoke a critical battle in Normandy, but they seemed unwilling to commit the bulk of their power in this westerly sector, leaving others closer to Germany inadequately guarded. They were afraid that was exactly what we wanted them to do. Right or wrong in this assumption, they were losing their opportunity in Normandy. And once we had Cherbourg, it would be definitely gone.

It really began to look as though we had overestimated German strength, and underestimated our own superiority in morale and material, in air power and, it seemed, even in generalship. The tables had been turned almost unbelievably since Dunkirk. Such reflections may have prompted Mr. Churchill's confident suggestion that the war with Germany might be won by fall. General de Gaulle, too, appeared highly confident and optimistic, on his return from the Normandy front to Algiers.

It was in such circumstances that the Germans launched the secret weapon with which they had been darkly threatening Britain ever since the air raids on the Reich became really devastating, in the Battle of the Ruhr a year ago. Clearly they had been long delayed by our counter-measures. Just as clearly, it soon developed, their vaunted weapon had more limited potentialities than might have been feared.

Secret Weapon No Monster

It proved to be neither precisely controlled nor a monster. The reader will recall the stories we had during the winter, often from well-intentioned Swiss or Swedish sources, but obviously planted, that the Nazi secret weapon was a 20-ton rocket projectile, roaring out of a hole in the Calais cliff-side to reach London at terrific speed, a super-blockbuster against which there could be no defence.

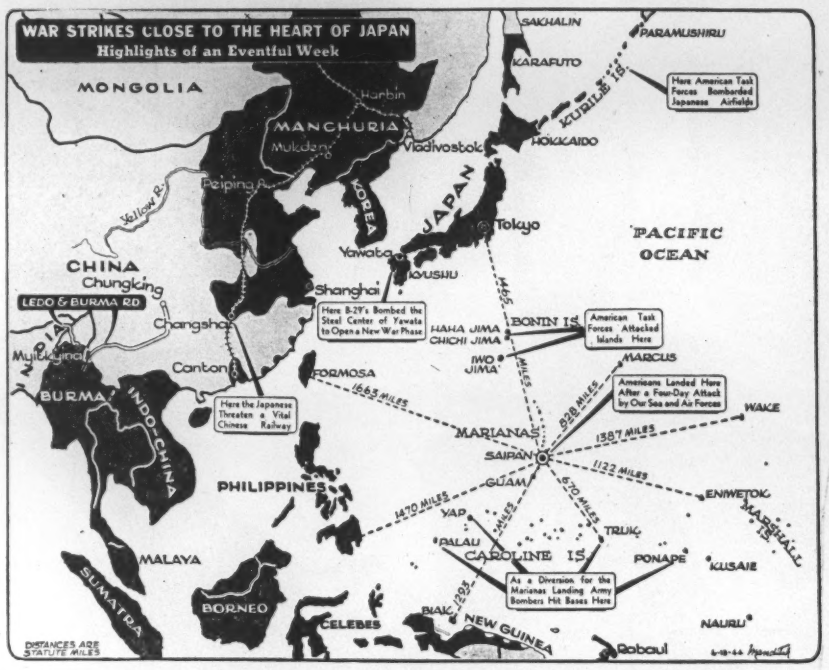
Alternatively one might have expected, from their partially successful glider-bomb used against our shipping in the Mediterranean, that the new weapon would be radio-controlled, either directed from a mother-ship or flying on a radio beam, and dropping its explosive load when it intersected another beam. I found it quite widely believed in aeronautical quarters in Britain that the Germans had actually bombed by this principle of intersecting radio beams during the London blitz of 1940.

In actual fact the German secret weapon is small, relatively slow, and uncontrolled once it leaves the enemy's hands. With a speed much less than that of our Spitfire, Typhoon or Mosquito, it can be caught and shot down, and also makes a routine target for anti-aircraft fire. And its explosive power, when it makes its haphazard landing, is equivalent to that of a one-ton bomb.

The known details of this weapon, as officially disseminated by the Air Ministry early in the week, are that it is 25 feet long, with a 16-foot wingspan, and carries, above the usual place for the tail assembly, a power unit in the familiar form of the venturi tube. The robot is definitely jet-propelled, not rocket-powered. It is guided in a straight line by a gyro compass in the nose, not radio-controlled.

It contains a centrifugal air compressor, apparently started by a battery-driven electric motor and then driven by a turbine in the exhaust stream, which accounts for the buzz-saw noise so commonly described by eye-witnesses. The fuel is gasoline. A point which has been a puzzler was why the speed of the weapon should be so far below that possible with either rocket-power or jet-propulsion. Our own experimental jet-propelled fighter plane attains a phenomenal speed — certainly over 500 miles per hour. It also has a terrific fuel consumption. It may well be that, in trying to reach London with this weapon, fuel consumption has been a limiting factor. The greater the weight of fuel packed into the robot plane, the smaller the bomb-load.

So, to gain a range of 150 miles (most of the projectiles coming



Map by New York Times

Last week's landing in the Marianas is by far the most serious threat yet made to Japan, and brought a sharp but disastrous aerial reaction.

The HARTT Shoe
FOR MEN

The Hartt Shoe tradition of highest quality materials and craftsmanship is never abandoned.

Even today, under trying conditions, the Hartt Shoe standard is maintained, making it, as ever — CANADA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED FOOTWEAR.

THE HARTT BOOT & SHOE CO., LTD., FREDERICTON, N.B.
Since 1898

CONCRETE
for Permanent Victory Roads

● Communities planning post-war paving programmes turn naturally to concrete. They know from experience that concrete highways, double, boulevarded or multiple-laned, give most for the money in driving comfort, durability and freedom from costly upkeep. Write us for full information on permanent concrete for paving and other public works.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
Office — 803 Northern Ontario Building — Toronto

from the Pas de Calais appear to be aimed against London, while others have come from the Dieppe area, apparently directed against Southampton) the Germans have had to limit their robot to a speed of about 325 miles an hour—a very serious weakness.

As I write this, however, a fresh report has come in, from a correspondent who had just watched 27 of the regular-sized robots pass over his ship, of a bigger and much faster one. This one is very nearly the size of a Spitfire, he says, and its speed was estimated at 500 miles an hour. Presumably its range would be sharply limited by the high fuel consumption.

Not Anti-Invasion Device

A view, which has gained wide credence, that this robot bomber—or should one describe it as "self-propelled bomb" — was really prepared against our invasion, seems highly dubious. For this purpose the German glider-bomb, which is radio-controlled and actually directed against the target by a human brain in a parent plane, would surely be far more effective.

The use of these is not tied to any fixed launching installations in the Pas de Calais area. Yet there has been no word of them being tried off the Normandy coast, for the simple reason that the parent planes couldn't stay in the air above our shipping for five minutes.

The robot bomber was, I believe, developed as a means of retaliation against Britain, just as the Germans declare. The German mentality has a strange kink which inclines it to belief in such robots; while the British, with more early experience than any other people in pilotless aircraft, still believe firmly in the superiority of a weapon guided by a human brain.

The robot bomber and the "beetle" tank appear as little more than scale models of the weapons of which the enemy was dreaming, the weapons of a "next" war, conceived along the lines of the more fantastic cartoon strips. His diversion of energy, materials and production capacity into such half-developed weapons, and the great public hope which he has built on them, is a significant example of his greatest weakness: lack of a sense of proportion, and of what we call common "horse sense."

What important effect could a few hundred—or a few thousand—one-ton bombs haphazardly exploded over a large stretch of Southern England, or even concentrated on London, have on the outcome of the war? Surely a few squadrons of Mosquitos, going out night after night with their two-ton block-busters, *with about one percent loss*, able to range from the Normandy battle area to Berlin, and convertible to half a dozen other uses, make a far more valuable and less expensive war-winning weapon?

Still, even with their various brain kinks, the Germans aren't exactly military idiots. What do they really hope to gain from this big assault by the robot bombers? They surely don't so misunderstand the British, at this late date, as to believe that the eeriness of the weapon will scare them out of continuing the invasion?

They might, however, really believe that a constant bombardment can force the evacuation of London. And they could quite rightly score up the diversion which this means for our fighter forces, for heavy bombers which might otherwise be plastering the Reich, as well as the preoccupation of our large anti-aircraft, ARP and Home Guard forces.

Meanwhile it certainly does make a big, exciting propaganda story for their home front and army, capable for a while of taking their minds off the success of our invasion.

But surely they take the risk of a terrific let-down when all the fantastic successes now claimed for the robot still fail to show any effect on the course of the war in a few weeks' time?

The energy which went into the production of the B-29 Superfortress promises to be better repaid, and the hope founded on it better justified. This giant bomber, momentarily crowded off the front pages by the German robot, is one of the real production miracles of the war. Ordered into mass production by the War Department before a prototype had been built and flown, some sections of the B-29 were finished before detailed designs had been drawn for others.

Japan Hit High and Low

A feat rivalling the creation of the big plane, was its setting up ready for action, in bases in remote China. There was the levelling and hard-surfacing of the huge runways needed for these ships, loaded with an immense weight of fuel and bombs. And there was the flying in, "over the hump" from India, of all the men, supplies, spares, machinery for upkeep, and every gallon of fuel needed for the greedy 2200 H.P. engines of the Superfortresses.

It didn't seem that the regular transport planes on the China run would ever get enough fuel in. *They consumed seven gallons of gasoline to deliver one.* So some of the B-29's were converted to tankers, and proved able to bring in a gallon for only two and a half consumed. Experienced bomber crews were assembled from Europe, and several squadrons of crack American fighters—apparently Thunderbolts — brought in to cover the bases. Finally the day came for the first mission.

But the Japs had been warned. Not only had they read and heard a good deal about this machine, always called the Tokyo Bomber in America, but they had seen one in Burma and attacked it, though unsuccessfully. Accounts by correspondents who went along on the first raid made it plain that the Japs were well-prepared with anti-aircraft and night fighter defences. The flak is described as heavy, but not like Berlin or Essen; while the night fighters notably failed to press home their many successful contacts.

Thus has begun the serious bombing of Japan. Steel production, the basis of her entire war machine, is to be taken care of first, it seems, though the objectives may be mixed to take in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

At the same moment an even more serious challenge was made to Japan. An American landing on Saipan, in the Marianas, threatened to crack wide open the inner ring of her naval defence, covering the home islands and the Philippines. Would she risk her fleet to hold this ring, or would she save it for the actual defence of the homeland? Her battleships still have not appeared, but a great carrier-based bomb attack on the American fleet off the Marianas has been resoundingly defeated. No less than 300 planes are claimed downed, but the Jap carriers seem to have escaped, remaining well out of range and hopping their planes in via the island chain.

Original Appearance Skillfully Restored! Our scientific rug cleaning and renovating process retains the original color, brilliance and cushion-deep softness. Work done by expert craftsmen. Our clients include Toronto's most prominent homes. Try us today.

TURCO - PERSIAN RUG RENOVATING CO.

166 DUCHESS ST. . . . EL. 7592

On Active Service

MEN AND WOMEN OF

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED

. . . our men and women are serving with the forces in all theatres. We are naturally proud of their record of sacrifice and achievement and we look forward to the time when the Company may be strengthened by their return.

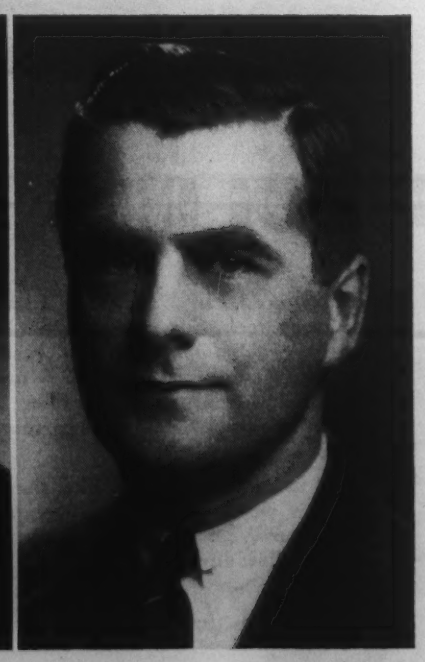
From the ANNUAL REPORT, 1944.

YORK KNITTING MILLS ANNOUNCES NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS

HUGH H. LAWSON

Sales Manager since 1931, elected a Director in 1934, Mr. Lawson now assumes Vice-Presidency. In addition to holding several other directorates, he is President of Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association—Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Knit Goods Administrator—Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the United Welfare Chest—Member of the Council of the Toronto Board of Trade—Director of War Assets Corporation.

Mr. Lawson is a graduate of Royal Military College and of the University of Toronto.



W. P. WALKER

Starting with the Company as Assistant Comptroller and later moving up to Comptroller, Mr. Walker was elected a Director of York Knitting Mills in 1941. Upon the outbreak of the present war, he joined the Wool Administration and since their inception he has been associated with the Crown Companies, Canadian Wool Board Limited and Melbourne Merchandising Limited.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and of Cambridge University, Mr. Walker received his first business experience with J. D. Woods & Company, Limited.

CABLED FROM RUSSIA

Canada Losing by Not Making Bid Now for Russian Business

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

THIS IS BY way of being a letter to Tip Top Tailors and the Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in the plant. It concerns the whole problem of postwar business insofar as it relates to Canadian sales to the Russians. And your correspondent writes this letter now because our energetic Yankee competitors are working with might and main not only on the Russian market but on Russian public opinion and are winning obvious successes. In fact it might be said with justice that unless we move a bit faster they and not us will get the business we might otherwise have obtained.

It all started with the visit to the Soviet Union of dynamic Eric Johnston, the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who has been something of a sensation here and who by his straight-from-the-shoulder discourses has given the Russians a picture of an up-and-coming and fair American businessman who wants to buy and sell regardless of social systems and social credos.

On his arrival in Moscow Johnston delivered an address at a breakfast given in his honor by A. I. Mikoyan, the Peoples Commissar for Foreign Trade. "I am a businessman," he said. "Many of you too are businessmen. You help to operate economic enterprises owned by your socialist state. I am hoping that governmental business in the Soviet Union and private business in the United States may in due time do a thriving business together. I am not here as a salesman. I am not here looking for contracts or for any special enrichment of business interests in the United States. I am here for a purpose which I hope is wider and higher. I am among those who believe that friendly economic relations can do a great deal to promote and produce friendly political relations between countries."

Materials Not Communistic

Further in his speech Johnston said that he did not believe in the Soviet economic system and that he was a capitalist, that Americans believed their private enterprise system was better and that he opposed Communism. "But," he said, "I like your manganese. And there is one frightfully nice thing about your manganese. It doesn't know it is socialist. It would just as soon go into a furnace in Pittsburgh as in Stalingrad. And you like our machine tools. They don't know they are capitalistic. They would just as soon chip pieces out of metal in Kharkov as in Detroit. Besides manganese you have lumber and chromite and furs and bristles and platinum. Besides machine tools we have electrical railroad and chemical plant equipment, precision instruments, mining and agricultural machinery. I would like to see brisk exchanges in these commodities."

There is no doubt that the Johnston speech was carefully formulated to win a friendly attitude from the Russians who like plain words spoken straight from the shoulder. And all the more reason therefore for this correspondent to regret that such an organization as the Canadian Manufacturers Association didn't think, and so far as I know don't think, it worthwhile to send someone to the Soviet Union to do what Eric Johnston has been doing so ably for the United States.

The other day Johnston gave a reception for correspondents. As usual at such affairs most of what was said was off the record. Nevertheless it was clear from the general tenor of the discussion that it would not be wrong to suppose that the Soviet Union would at least quadruple its purchases after the war and devote perhaps one-fourth of them to consumption goods. And this brings me back to Tip Top Tailors.

If an observant correspondent walks along the streets of Moscow, Leningrad or any other Soviet city he immediately realizes that while engaged in production of the means of warfare the Soviet Union has not had the time, or possibly the capacity, for the production of clothing. In fact clothing is badly needed and although in the summertime the people look well dressed it is clear their reserves of suits and dresses have been badly depleted and in many cases simply do not exist.

Trade Union Campaign

A few days ago, in a letter from a friend in Canada, I was told that the Canadian trade unions are participating in a campaign to have Canadian cities act as patrons for Soviet cities that have been ravaged by war. Apparently, or so I have been told, the Canadian trade unions expect to write their Soviet counterparts directly and inquire as to what products are needed in given cities and then they propose to bring this to the attention of the Canadian Government so as to obtain business. This is an excellent idea—although I am afraid it may be slightly ephemeral. Nevertheless the principle involved is a good one and adds up to the fact that we should fight for our markets because if we don't someone else will get the business and our workingmen will be jobless and our factories idle.

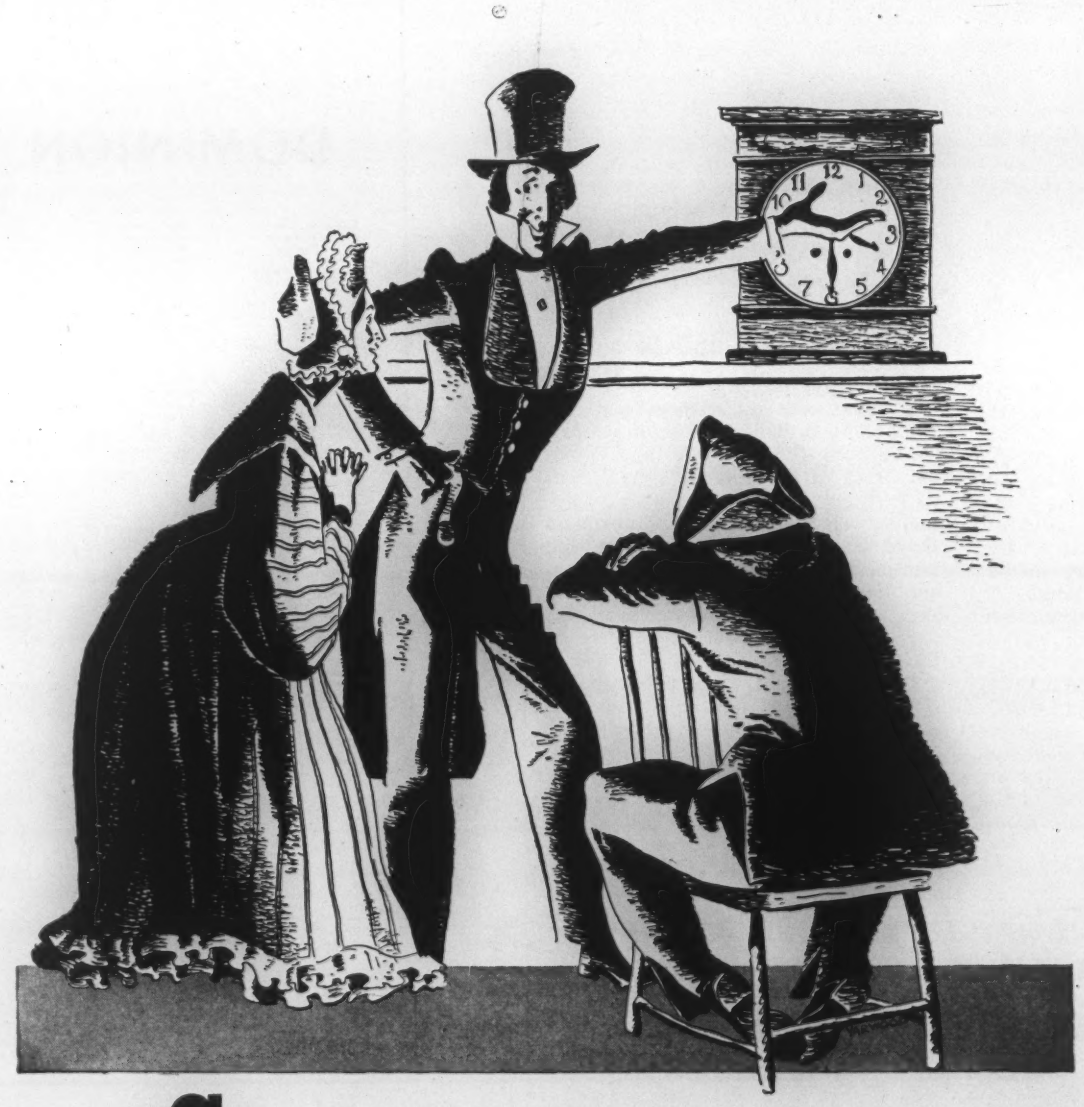
Of course it must be remembered that all business with the Soviet Union will have to be done with the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade and therefore it would be well for Canadian businessmen to consider some joint program. This is not simply an over-the-counter transaction. It involves in the first place the problem of credit and secondly the problem of purchases from the Soviet Union.

First, as to credits. Apparently American businessmen are divided into two schools of thought in this connection. Some think the Government should finance this business on a sort of postwar lend-lease basis. Others tend to think that private initiative should have the lead and that the financing of business with the Soviet Union should be done by the banks. As far as Russia is concerned I am sure that either way would be satisfactory providing that the credits are the type desired by the Soviet Union, meaning long term and at reasonable rates. Exactly the same question confronts us in Canada. It is this correspondent's measured opinion that the government or private banks should create a fund of perhaps a hundred or two hundred million dollars annually on a basis of five and ten year credits and at an interest rate competitive with that of the Americans and British, which will probably be five per cent or less.

The other problem is more difficult. Obviously we don't have an inexhaustible market for imports. Nevertheless goods for Russia will need raw materials which we can import from the Soviet and other countries insofar as our internal economy permits. If Tip Top Tailors sells suits to the Soviet Union they will need wool for the suits, and fuel for their heating plant, and thread. Some or all of these could be obtained from the Soviet. If our machine plants in Hamilton obtain Soviet orders for Canadian machines they will need manganese, chromium, vanadium and other metals some of which we don't have in Canada at all and which we could get from Russia. Multiply this by ten, twenty or thirty plants and you have a sizeable market.

There are other things we will be able to buy from Russia if our factories continue working in the postwar and the same level of prosperity is maintained as now. For example we will be able to buy Russian wines, cognacs and vodka for our liquor commission stores and make up for the deficiency caused by France's exit from the wine field. We can buy Russian rugs and even tangerines and sulphur and cotton and other products.

All this is so clear it is almost impossible to believe that there are people in Canada who oppose giving credits to the Russians and buying from them and who think that our postwar business will be limited therefore to some twenty million dollars a year. To think in these terms is to think in terms of national suicide and to resign ourselves to a situation where our friendly competitors to the South will benefit by the postwar situation, further enhance their economy and leave us in the shade.



SO LIFE COULD HAVE ITS SMILES

WHEN Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia created his famous character, Sam Slick —"The Clockmaker"—a great tradition of Canadian humor was born. More than a hundred years have gone by since then, but today you see that fine tradition carried on in The Star Weekly's humorous stories by Greg Clark—with their inimitable cartoon illustrations by Jim Frise.

These whimsical, neighborly Greg-Jim stories are eagerly waited for, and raturously devoured, in 700,000 Canadian homes every week. Surveys show that 78% of nearly *two-and-a-half million* readers follow them avidly . . . with 87% never missing their weekly chuckle over the doings in "Birdseye Center" as cartooned by Frise.

Friendly, interested readers like these—and such a vast army of them!—explain why The Star Weekly stands unchallenged as Canada's best advertising "buy".

The STAR WEEKLY
PUBLISHED AT 80 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA

MONTREAL ADVERTISING OFFICE: University Tower U.S. Representatives: WARD-GRIFFITH CO. INC.

THE LONDON LETTER

London and the Police Enjoyed This Year's Whitsun at Home

By P. O'D.

WHITSUN may have been a stay-at-home holiday this year, but London didn't do so badly. Stay-at-home is a relative term. It doesn't mean that you have to stay in your own flat or backyard. There are always the parks and the River, and all about London within reach by 'bus or suburban train there are delightful places to spend a sunny day—though perhaps not quite so delightful when two or three million Londoners have all at the same time had the good idea of enjoying them. You pretty nearly had to queue up for a square yard or so of turf to sit on. And as for the boats!

The River—for Londoners there is only one—was easily the most popular resort of all, as might be expected in the warm bright summer weather. Its banks looked as if there were a constant Boat Race going on for the whole length of it, with the entire populace turning out to see and make merry. And every conceivable kind of river craft churned up the placid waters—every kind except the sort that runs on petrol. There were none of those, thank Heaven! Even war has its minor compensations.

By way of reminding us that there is still a war on, the police took advantage of having so many of their fellow-citizens nicely corralled in large bunches. They conducted an identity check. Not altogether sporting of them perhaps, and rather inclined to take the holiday spirit out of the air—especially for the poor devils who had forgotten their identity cards, as a good many had. Very wrong and careless, of course, but then one hardly expects to be asked for it on a Bank Holiday.

There were, as usual, a few persons who found it difficult to give a satisfactory account of themselves and their activities—which is the justification for that sort of round-up. When constabulary duty's to be done, the great thing is to do it while the doing is good. Apparently it was.

Even Disease Topsy-Turvy

Experts assure us that the national health is excellent. I have no desire and no real reason to question their soothing verdict. None the less, there are some rather odd developments along the medical front, and one is the prevalence of juvenile diseases among people whose years might have been expected to make them immune.

Among my personal acquaintances are three quite elderly people—two of them well over seventy—who have recently had whooping-cough. And mumps have become almost epidemic among the middle-aged. I know of several cases—including, sad to relate, my own. It is a humbling experience.

Doctors I have asked about these singular outbreaks don't seem to be able to give any satisfactory reason. They mumble something about lowered immunity—which doesn't get us very much farther. Why should it be lowered in this particular direction? Besides, we have always been told that mumps and whooping-cough are things you can catch only once. I used to believe it, but now I know better. Unkind people, of course, make obvious remarks about second childhood. You may laugh, but it hurts—especially with mumps.

This is a topsy-turvy world we live in, in the matter of illness apparently as well as in so many other directions. The only thing needed to complete this odd game of medical chairs is for the children to start developing hardened arteries, baldness and gout. It would hardly be more absurd.

Member Always a Member

Captain Ramsay, M.P., has for some considerable time been under detention in accordance with the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act. Why he should still be kept in custody is the business of the Home Secretary, and he don't say nuffin'. But Captain Ramsay is still a Member of Parliament, and when the other day he sent an enquiry to be read at Question Time, it received the same courteous and dignified treatment that would have been accorded to any other Member's question—odd as the substance of this particular one may have seemed.

Captain Ramsay asked if the Prime Minister would discourage the use of the term Commonwealth as applied to the British Empire, on the ground that it originally denoted a period of English history during which this country was "under the dictatorship of a regicide". Strange that Captain Ramsay, with his supposedly Fascist leanings, should be so sensitive about dictatorships! Captain Ramsay, incidentally, is a Scot and the Member for Peebles.

The reply, after pointing out that the title of "British Commonwealth of Nations" was adopted at the Imperial Conference of 1926, goes on to say:—

"History takes varying views both of the conduct of Oliver Cromwell and of Scotland during the tumultuous period referred to by the hon. and gallant Member. Even the name 'Commonwealth' is used in very varying connections at the present time (in allusion to Sir Richard Acland's odd little Party). I doubt very much whether any advance guidance on the subject can be obtained either from ancient or modern examples".

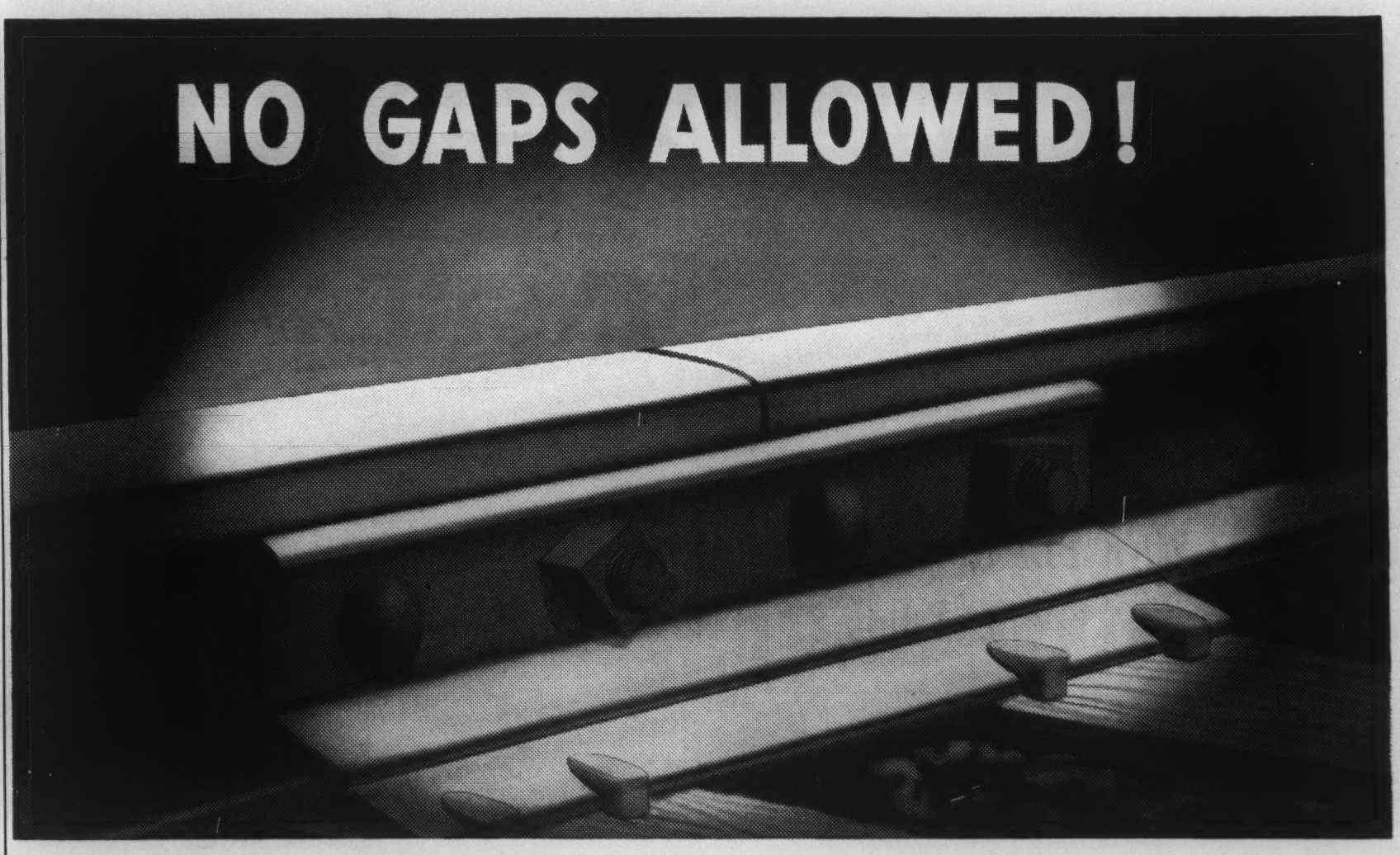
There seems to me to be something very urbane and felicitous about that reply, something smilingly ironic. And the familiar phrase, "the hon. and gallant Member", gains a special significance. Just a bit of parliamentary routine, if you like, but not without its value as a reminder that a man does not cease to be an "hon. and gallant Member" just because his opinions are unpopular and even regarded as dangerous. A reminder, in fact, that in spite of the war and all the passionate feelings it arouses, we continue to live in a civilized country. Where else would such a reply have been made in such circumstances? Where else indeed would Captain Ramsay's question have been answered at all?

Y.M.C.A. Centenary

We are rather apt—a good many of us, at any rate—to think of the Y.M.C.A. as an American institution, so enthusiastically have Americans taken up and developed the idea. There are probably more Y.M.C.A. centres in the United States than in all the rest of the world combined, and it is likely that the Y.M.C.A. exerts a greater influence there than anywhere else. But actually the movement started in London just a hundred years ago in a big drapery establishment in St. Paul's Churchyard.

An earnest young draper's clerk named George Williams called together a few of his friends in his bedroom—these were the days when young clerks "slept in"—and put before them his idea of a little society dedicated to Christian ideals and also to social and physical well-being. There were only a dozen of them, mostly young warehousemen, with little influence and even less money. But in the course of a century the movement they founded has spread to more than sixty countries, with 10,000 centres, and over 2,000,000 members. The acorn which young Mr. Williams so modestly planted has grown into a wonderful tree.

A special centenary service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, within a hundred yards or so of the spot where the Y.M.C.A. was founded. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the lesson was read by the Chinese Ambassador, the American Ambassador gave a special message, and the representatives of many other nations were present. It was in effect an international celebration—as it should be. Even our enemies have reason to be grateful to the Y.M.C.A., but they sent no congratulatory messages.



NOTICE again the wide gaps between the rails on a railroad and between the slabs on a cement highway. Without them, under changing temperatures, expansion and contraction would cause ruinous breaks.

Your roof is subject to similar conditions of widely varying heat and cold; but on a roof no gaps may be allowed — and that is why the elasticity of Murray Pitch is so adaptable to good roofing. Murray Pitch stretches and contracts accommodatingly. And, in doing so, it actually renews its water-shedding properties. When it softens under the summer sun, it fills the small crevices caused by alternate freezing and thawing in winter. And, being viscous, it reforms for itself a smooth, water-shedding shield. Thus a Murray Pitch and Gravel Roof is self-sealing, self-perpetuating, due to the elasticity and viscosity of the pitch.

This is the kind of roof you get in a Murray Registered Roof of Built-up Pitch and Gravel. Murray Pitch, with its well proved weather-resisting qualities, coupled with other top-grade roofing materials, are combined to provide secure roofing protection against the harshest climatic conditions. The roof is laid under exacting Murray supervision. It must be right before getting the final O.K. of the Murray Roofing Inspector. And it *stays* right, backed by the prestige of Murray — a firm with a Dominion-wide reputation for roof dependability.

Have you a roofing or a re-roofing job in mind? Why not look into the matter of having your name on the register of users of Murray Built-up Pitch and Gravel Roofs?

A complete, detailed report and a plan of every Murray Registered Built-up Pitch and Gravel Roof is placed in the Murray permanent files for reference and for follow-up inspection service.

FREE ROOF INSPECTION SERVICE

An experienced Murray Roof Inspector is ready to give you a complete report on the condition of your roof. Write or phone our nearest office. This service is FREE for the asking.

B.U.R.-20-3578
MURRAY Registered ROOFS OF BUILT-UP PITCH & GRAVEL

Alexander **MURRAY** *& Company Limited* . MONTREAL • TORONTO • HALIFAX • SAINT JOHN, N.B. • WINNIPEG . VANCOUVER

Division of Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. Limited

War or Not, Dresden Gets its Newspaper

By J. E. BELLIVEAU

The publishers of Canada's small weekly papers have as a general rule been pretty hard hit by the war. But very few have been casualties. The experience of the Dresden News is typical of the way they have carried on. With most of its staff in the services it is being printed by the publisher's father, assisted by his wife on press days, and with a young lad to gather news. Advertising is the one thing that isn't a headache. It has been taking care of itself in fine style.

A WILLING and capable wife to feed the press on publication day, a chipper lad to gather news, look after mailing, run a job press and do anything else necessary . . . given these things, a country newspaper editor can get out his weekly in wartime.

But when the editor's gone to war, too, it is a different matter unless he has a printer father on hand like Charles "Chuck" Ross, of Dresden, Ont., a town of 1,500 in farm-rich Kent County. Chuck joined the Canadian Navy two years ago as a bandsman, and since then his Dad gets out the *News* and his mother comes in to feed the paper to the press every Wednesday. The chipper lad in this case is Donald "Gummer" Spearman whose eyes have kept him out of the services. And that's a good thing for the Ross family paper because, as Dad Ross says, "We couldn't put her out without Gummer."

The *News*, 1,300 circulation, was always pretty much a family affair. Before the war Charles, Jr., was the editor and Charles, Sr., did the printing, and 40 years of setting a stick o' type by hand or machine gave him the necessary background. His years "on the road" in the true fashion of the old-time itinerant printer taught him all the angles.

Pretty Beth, the young editor's sister, ran the linotype then. Mother Ross didn't need to do the hand-feeding then because there were four regulars. Now Charles Sr., and "Gummer" carry on with Ma Ross dropping by once a week for her part in producing the tabloid sized six or eight page weekly.

"Beth went off and got married to a major in the United States Army Air Corps," her father told us. "She's seeing a lot of the country, too." Then Charles Jr., up and joined and got himself married in the bargain.

"Chuck" was the Dresden correspondent for the dailies in the large cities nearby and always made himself a nice little something on the side. When he donned the blue, his father and Don Spearman carried on for him but they didn't order the newspaper accounting offices to make the monthly cheques out differently. They still come in the name of the junior Ross and are forwarded on to him "because a fellow in the service needs it more than we do at home."

The war hit the *News* again when Bill Lloyd who used to work with the then three Rosses went into the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Somehow, Dad and "Gummer" manage to get the newsy *News* out every week, and still spend half their time on job work which is half the lifestream of every country weekly. The *News* is breezy with its local and district items, its socials and personals, and no boilerplate at all. Mr. Ross does the printing, helps write the news, does part of the mailing, sends out bills and prepares subscription rolls as well as setting up ads and arranging job display work. Young Mr. Spearman does the "outside work," gathering the news and helps around the office with everything.

There's just one essential function they don't bother about. They don't solicit advertising. "We haven't time anymore," Mr. Ross told us. "We take what comes in, and that's plenty these days." His proportion of advertising to news space and the ease with which it comes in might be the envy of an advertising manager on a big daily or weekly publication.

Then He Goes Fishing

After they put the paper to bed on Wednesday the boss and his aide spend the rest of the week, or most of it, doing job printing. Besides, Mr. Ross gets a day off now and again to go fishing. Last week he got a string of 12 beauties in Mitchell's Bay.

"When you're on a steady grind like this, you've got to take a day off once in a while to keep going," he philosophizes.

Printer-editor-fisherman Ross is of the old school of printers who flourished in the days of itinerant typesetters. He looks most at home with a galley "stick" in one hand, his pica in his apron pocket and standing by a bank of type doing the hand-setting for ads. But he is as much at home neatly fingering the complex keys of a modern linotype.

Forty years ago he began his apprenticeship in the composing room of the old *Sarnia Post*. When he got to know all about type faces and typesetting, he got the itch printers used to know and went to Chicago. He was there seven years before he moved on to Akron and then Cleveland, and thence where the spirit moved him.

Eventually, back in Dresden he settled into the calm of a weekly. He'll probably be there as long as he can assemble a galley of type or push the pedal of a job press.

Charles Ross, Sr., of Dresden, Ont., (pop. 1,500) and his young assistant, Ronald Spearman, are shown checking the first run of their little weekly, which the two of them put out now that the editor is gone to the war. The paper, The Dresden News, is printed on a small flatbed press.

POST-WAR PLANS for Her Begin at Home

YOUR wife is just as much concerned about post-war planning as anyone, but she thinks in terms of her home and family *now*.

She wants security, but she must rely on *you alone* to guard against the hazards that threaten it.

What assurance has she that the family will have money to buy the necessities of life if you are taken from them? Life insurance provides a means by which you can guarantee to them a continuing income.

To provide this security in any other way is quite impossible for most husbands. To do it through systematic and regular life insurance premiums is both *practical* and *sure*.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Established 1887)
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA

I want to know how best to provide a monthly income of $..... for my dependents within the means at my disposal. It is understood that your advice does not place me under any obligation.

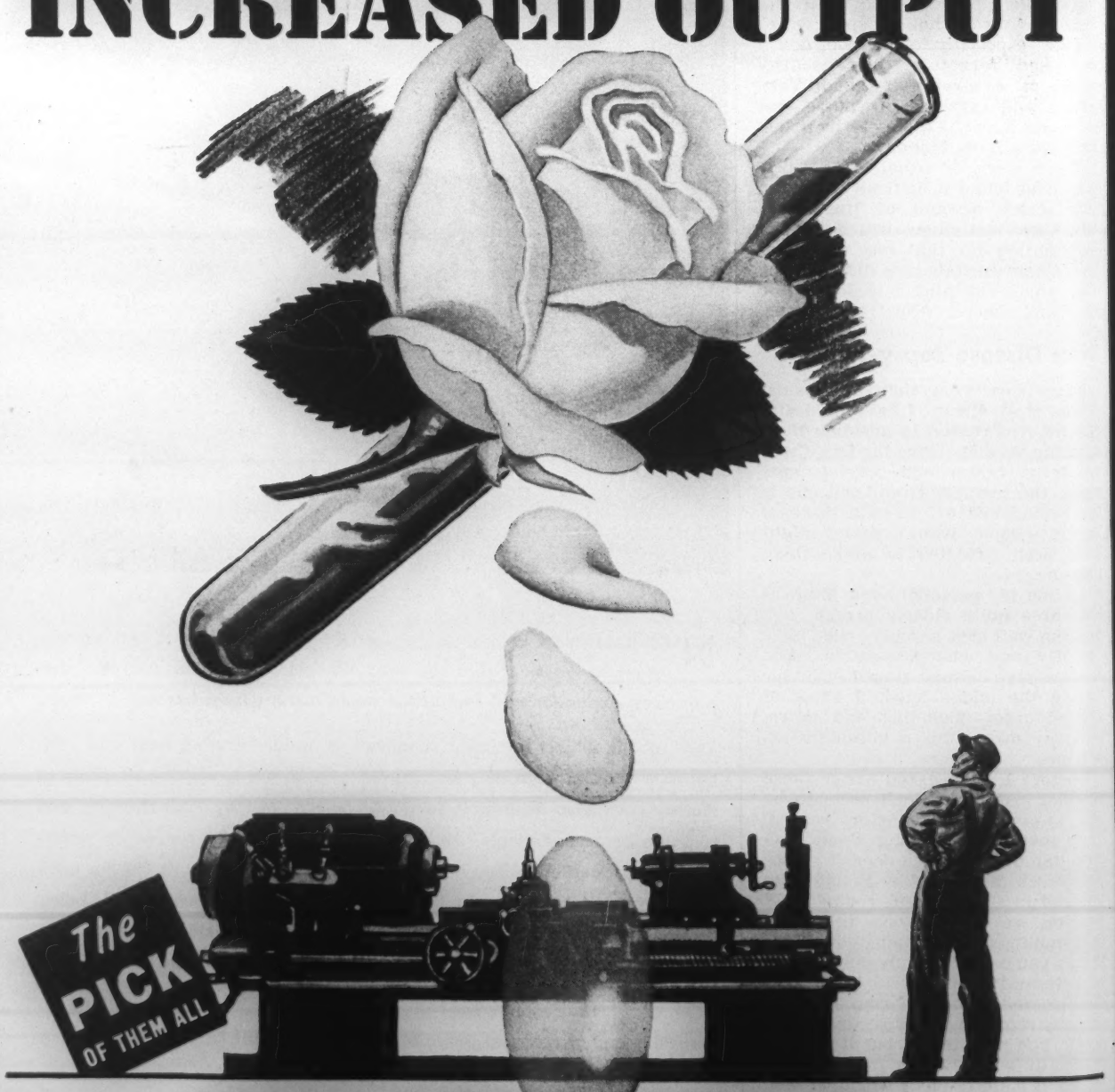
Age .....

Name .....

Address .....

(Mail this coupon to local address given above)

For SURE PROTECTION *and* INCREASED OUTPUT



WHITE ROSE
INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED 1244

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO — EXECUTIVE OFFICE: MONTREAL — DIVISIONAL OFFICES: MONCTON, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, NORTH BAY, LONDON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY — REFINERY: PETROLIA, ONT.

PLACES IN THE NEWS

Capture of Caen by Henry V Akin to Present Invasion

By MAJOR A. E. PRINCE

AMONG the cloud of witnesses of our British troops now battling round Caen hovers not only the spirit of King Edward III of Windsor and Crecy, but also that of the greater King, Man and Soldier, Henry the Fifth of Monmouth, "Harry of Agincourt", immortalized by Shakespeare.

The siege and capture of Caen by Edward in 1346 was a spectacular episode in the spectacular Crecy campaign, that was useless strategically (except for the gain of Calais and for prestige). But Henry V's capture of Caen in 1417 had a pivotal importance in a brilliant plan of grand strategy to achieve the thorough conquest of all Normandy, key to the rest of France. Caen moreover for two years was the headquarters and focal point of the wise conciliatory Military Government of this occupied territory. It was these English administrators who first gave Caen a university.

Marshal Stalin has hailed the present United Nations' invasion of Normandy as follows: "The hisory of war does not know any such undertaking so broad in conception, so colossal in scale, and so masterly in execution." These words are not inappropriate to Henry's great Second Invasion of France, in the annals of British military history up to that date.

Henry's plan for the conquest of Normandy was "broad in conception", akin to that of 1944. He might have struck from his base at Harfleur (adjoining Le Havre), commanding the mouth of the River Seine, direct at Paris; but his line of communications would have been threatened from both flanks, on the left for example, from the strongly garrisoned Rouen, and on the right from places in lower Normandy south of the Seine. As in 1944 the choice of the latter region for landing was dictated by sound considerations of strategy and statecraft.

The conquest of lower northern Normandy could be undertaken piecemeal, facilitating the capture of the Côtentin peninsula, and furnishing a solid springboard for a later advance on Rouen and Paris. This region also dominated Brittany to the west, more or less isolated, and Anjou south to the Loire. On D-Day, August 1, Henry disembarked at Touques, near the modern Trouville —a little farther east than the 1944 landings. Crushing stubborn resistance from the 500 knights and their retinues in the castle, he made a sweeping detour by Grentheville, Fontenes and Eterville, and appeared before Caen on the 18th.

"Colossal" Invasion

The scale of the undertaking was "colossal" by mediaeval standards. Henry displayed exceptional powers of organization. A transporting fleet of 1500 ships was mustered, 100 being hired from Holland. Henry has a place in history as fostering the growth of the Royal Navy; not only was the merchant shipping of the Cinq Ports etc. pressed into service, but the king built ships of the state. He also issued a great code of maritime regulations to improve the efficient working.

The army may have mobilized some 30,000 soldiers, knights, men-at-arms, archers and others. Note that artillery bulks large in this expeditionary force of 1417 as compared with the 1341 campaign, big siege guns being carried as well as smaller ordnance; no hand-guns were used. Engineers, miners, masons, and "minstrels" (including pipers, drummers and fiddlers) took part, as also surgeons and physicians. A code of army ordinances was issued; thus violence to women, clerics and churches was forbidden; pillaging was prohibited on pain of death, the penalty also meted out to anyone who cried "Havoc" (No quarter!); the billeting of troops and the taking and ransoming of prisoners were carefully regulated. Such was this well-organized, well-disciplined army of Henry V.

"Masterly in execution" was his plan. His advance patrols circled Caen and cut off its communications with Rouen. His van guard, under his dashing brother the Duke of Clarence, by a rapid advance surprised the garrison, drove in the outpost and seized the fortified St. Stephen's Abbey (William the Conqueror's foundation, *l'abbaye-aux-hommes*); the French defenders had planned to destroy this military objective on a hill just outside the walls, but a monk, anxious to save his abbey, betrayed to Clarence its vulnerable point.

Surrounded Town

Arriving next day, the 18th, Henry made his headquarters in the Abbey, whose dominating towers gave him a priceless reconnaissance coign of vantage. Clarence took up his position on the east side of the town in the sister foundation of the Holy Trinity, *l'abbaye-aux-Dames*. The other commanders surrounded Caen (walled after Edward III's capture), digging connecting trenches.

Small cannon were trained on the town from roofs and towers. Then the siege guns fired huge balls of iron or marble, battering in the walls. The English also used "incendiaries", hollow iron balls stuffed with straw, sulphur and other combustibles, setting many parts of Caen on fire. Mines too were tunnelled under the walls; but the besieged detected some of these by setting vessels brimful of water, which when seen to tremble indicated a mine below. Bombardment and mining however caused breaches in the walls, and on September 4, the town was stormed from three sides, and capitulated.

The castle held out till the 19th, when the garrison were allowed honorably to march away with any money up to 2000 crowns. In the town a period of loot was permitted, the booty being officially divided between the soldiers, Henry reserving only for himself (according to a contemporary) "a goodly French book, of what history I have not heard".

"Thus," wrote the King to the Mayor of London, "on St. Cuthbert's Day, God of His high grace sent into our hands the town of Caen, by assault and with right little death of our people. Whereof we thank our Saviour, as lowly as we can or may, praying that ye do the same as devoutly as ye can, certifying you also that we and our host be in good prosperity and health, thanked be God of His Mercy, Who have you in His keeping."

From Caen flying columns captured the cathedral cities of Bayeux, Lisieux, and Gloucester's division conquered the Côtentin peninsula, although Cherbourg did not capitulate till the next September. The main army reduced Falaise, and then in 1418 Rouen the capital was strongly invested and forced to surrender. Meanwhile Caen had been the administrative centre of Henry's enlightened policy of governing Normandy; not as a subjugated conquest, but as a region restored to its formal Ducal lord, liberated from French Valois control.

The people who gave allegiance were guaranteed "life and Property", and virtual autonomy. But the strategic ports like Caen, Honfleur, Harfleur and Cherbourg were kept under closer English control, following English municipal customs. Immigration of Englishmen, especially London tradesmen, was fostered, some bringing their wives, others intermarrying with the French. It is possible that some of the Caen citizens who welcome English troops in 1944 may be their descendants.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos
I GET SO SICK OF RESTRICTIONS, DEAR
THEY'RE TOUGH IN MY BUSINESS; TOO. BUT...
...THEY'RE STILL PREFERABLE TO INFLATION
DICK, JUST WHAT IS INFLATION?
W-E-L-L IT'S LIKE THIS— THESE DAYS LESS THINGS ARE MADE, BUT MORE PEOPLE HAVE MONEY SO, WITHOUT CONTROLS
STORE
THEY'RE SO SCARCE WE'VE PUT UP THE PRICE
... PRICES GO UP...
FACTORY
THE COST OF LIVING'S SO HIGH WE MUST HAVE A RAISE
WAGES GO UP...
STORE
RISING COSTS HAVE SENT THE PRICES UP AGAIN
THEN PRICES UNTIL...
... MONEY CEASES TO HAVE ANY VALUE AND EVERYONE LOSES ALL SENSE OF SECURITY
ANYTHING'S BETTER THAN THAT
THERE ARE WORSE THINGS!
Yes, there are worse things than the rationing and other rules and regulations of the Prices Board. Standing in line for hours and then not even getting bread is worse ... and there are many countries where that happens now! It is worse when prices go up so fast you never know if your pay will buy bare essentials ... and that happened, even in victorious countries, last time. Our system is not perfect ... but it surely is better than no system at all!
JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

United
TO SERVE CANADIAN INDUSTRY
In the present conflict and the peace we are fighting for.
United Steel Corporation Ltd.
Head Office and Dodge Manufacturing Division, Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Mead Morrison Division
Hoisting and other Mechanical Equipment, Welland, Ont.
Standard Steel Division
Steel Fabricating Plant
Port Robinson, Ont.
Farrand & Delorme Division
Steel Fabricating Plant
Montreal, Que.
UNITED STEEL CORPORATION
Limited
DODGE MANUFACTURING DIVISION
CANADIAN MEAD MORRISON
TORONTO · WELLAND · MONTREAL · WINNIPEG · KIRKLAND LAKE

Secretariat Minor Issue at Empire Conference

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

In this summary of the recent Imperial Conference Mr. Flaherty, who was one of the Canadian journalists attending, says that contrary to public expectations the question of a permanent Empire organization was one of the least discussed matters before the Conference. After a presentation of view-points the question was left pending.

Major concern was with the problem of security and international organization in the postwar period. Britain led the way here, outlining the course that deliberations were taking and submitting for approval and suggestion her future course.

ONE of the odd things about the recent meeting of Empire prime ministers in London was that the people inside the meeting talked little about the subject most discussed among people outside and much about questions which received scant attention outside.

Both before and during the conference the question of the Commonwealth's machinery for consultation and co-operation within itself received much notice in the different parliaments and in all discussions relating to the conference. The prime ministers themselves when they got together at 10 Downing Street spent relatively little time on it and left it almost exactly where it was before. The problem of security and international organization in the postwar period drew comparatively little attention in the public discussions outside the conference room but much attention within it.

All of which might be taken as indicating that in the main the men who are responsible for the policies of Commonwealth governments are fairly well satisfied with the internal structure of the Commonwealth but have no complacency about the state of the world at large and the positions of their respective countries in it.

To this generalization the position held by Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia is an exception. Mr. Curtin in London left no doubt of his dissatisfaction with existing machinery for Commonwealth consultation. He advocated an Empire council or secretariat as a means of keeping all governments more fully informed on questions relating to foreign policy and as an instrument towards formulation of a common policy which would represent the views of all five self-governing units.

Agreed with King

From the first Prime Minister Mackenzie King opposed the idea and when all views became known it was found that Mr. King's view was the one on which the other three prime ministers were willing to stand. Not that the issue ever came to a crisis or a vote. In such a meeting a vote would have meant nothing anyway as none of the prime ministers was in a position to commit his government. But by common consent the conference proceeded to discuss questions on which they would agree and which were considered more important.

The unofficial intimation at the close of the meeting that the prime ministers would discuss machinery for consultation further with their cabinets was at once a courtesy to Mr. Curtin and an intimation that the idea of a council or secretariat is not dead.

It would be a mistake, however, to interpret Mr. Curtin's position as an imperialist one as opposed to Mr. King's nationalistic stand. Mr. Curtin is no more imperialistic in the traditional sense of the word than is Mr. King. He is no less insistent on making Australia's voice heard in the councils of the nations and no more willing to accept policies devised in Whitehall. Their nationalism expresses itself in different ways because of their countries different experiences in the present war and different prospective positions in relation to the post-war period. From Mr. King's point of view Canada's experience with the working of Commonwealth machinery has been good. From Mr. Curtin's point of view Australian experience has been bad. Australia found itself confronted with Japanese invasion while its own forces were scattered over the world fighting under British command. The bastions upon which Australia counted for its protection fell to the enemy and Australia had been given no intimation of the possibility of their falling. Since Australia's security in the future as in the past will depend on the policy pursued and the military dispositions made on behalf of the Empire in the Pacific Mr. Curtin wants those policies and those dispositions framed in accordance with Australian needs.

Informality Best

The other viewpoint and the one to which the other prime ministers preferred to hold was that the present flexible and informal methods of consultation could accomplish all that a new central organization could accomplish and would not subject to as much danger.

The danger foreseen is, first, that a council or secretariat would tend to become a policy-making rather than a consultative body and might adopt policies which would be rejected by one or more governments, thereby causing a serious split, and secondly that it would give the rest of the world the impression the Empire nations were ganging up and suggest the formation of hostile alliances among other nations.

Actually without creating any precedents or taking the least step towards centralization the conference did make important progress to-

New rocket projectiles carried by Beaufighters of R.A.F. Coastal Command are fused only after the engines have been revved up for the take-off.

SEE THOSE LITTLE GREEN INSECTS? THEY'RE APHIDS!
OH DEAR! WHAT SHOULD I DO?
Black Leaf 40
Get the BLACK LEAF 40!
4411
And aphids on flowers are not the only insects killed by Black Leaf 40. It is also effective on:
Leafhopper
Mealy bugs
Young sucking bugs
Most thrips
Lace bugs
All types aphids
Don't let insects harvest the fruits of your efforts — Get the Black Leaf 40
GARDEN
1 oz. MAKES 6 gals.
EFFECTIVE APHIS SPRAY
Black Leaf 40 is economical and easy to use. Full directions on package. Spray undersides of leaves and branches, hitting the insects.
Also very effective as control for lice and feather mites on poultry. Just spread on roosts, and heat from roosting chickens causes fumes to rise under feathers and kill lice.
Sales Distributors for Canada, DUNN SALES LTD.
229 Yonge St., Toronto—140 St. Paul St. W., Montreal
LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

For 75 years providing

LOW-COST LIFE INSURANCE

. . . to Canadians in all walks of life

HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS . . . *important to every life insurance buyer.*

JUST 75 years ago the first Mutual Life representative began assisting his neighbours to gain the benefits of low-cost life insurance protection afforded by his Company.

Since then the Mutual Life has grown steadily. Insurance protection provided for Canadians has advanced from $500,000 in 1869 to over $700,000,000 in 1944; and in the intervening years over $85,000,000 have been paid in *death and disability claims*, $120,000,000 in matured endowments, annuity payments, etc., and an additional $89,000,000 in *dividends to policyholders.*

At the present time 180,000 Canadian families are enjoying the benefits of low-cost life insurance in this "mutual" company.

ALIKE . . . yet different!

Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of the new business comes from our policyholders.

Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company . . . and let him help you select a policy adapted to your particular circumstances.

Make this YOUR Company by Becoming a Policyholder

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

Established 1869

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

75th YEAR

wards agreement on a common foreign policy in important matters, namely on the interim policies to be pursued by the United Nations immediately after victory and on the steps to be taken to maintain peace and create a new league of nations as permanent measures. In these questions the British government is taking a strong initiative as one of the three major United Nations powers.

The proposals prepared by the British partly in co-operation with the other two and partly on their own account as a basis for discussion in coming three-power meetings were placed before the overseas prime ministers. There were suggestions made which will modify the original British proposals in some respects. The measure of approval given will strengthen the British position in dealing with the other two major powers.

No Commitments

In effect the four overseas dominions were given a preview of the shape of the world to come as it is being plotted by the experts and ministers of one of the three states which will have a deciding voice. Their hands were not tied by commitments but in consequence they will be in a better position to defend the position being taken up before their own peoples and to press for any modifications in subsequent international conferences.

That such conferences will come is generally accepted since a comprehensive plan for world security must involve some responsibility upon the smaller as well as the large powers and the Moscow declaration calls for participation of all peace-loving states in an international organization.

While the dominions as smaller states are typical of the other small nations within and without the circle of the United Nations they have varying regional interests in regard to security. Canada is specially concerned with keeping up good relations with the United States, Australia and New Zealand, with the disposition of bases in the Pacific, and South Africa with the administration of the large colonial territories on that continent and with policy towards the black peoples.

These differing interests make the task of formulating an effective foreign policy for the British Commonwealth either in Whitehall or by a body representing all parts an impossible one in the view taken by Mr. King and by those who think like him. The recent conference and similar meetings give to the different governments an opportunity of presenting their special interests and the policies based upon them to the others and of influencing the policies of the others in line with their own. In that way an approach is made to a common policy without the necessity of any individual government committing itself to a course which might conflict with the interests of its people and so bring itself into disrepute.

In the many sittings of the conference devoted to both the diplomatic problems of the war and the long-term international problems of the peace the prime ministers both influenced and approved the policies which the British government will follow in the coming decisive period and at the same time gathered information which will influence the policies their own governments are about to espouse.

Emphasis on Allies' Rights

Their joint declaration issued at the close of the conference contributed little new to previous declarations of war aims by United Nations leaders. It was remarkable for the emphasis placed on certain points rather than for the points included. Significance has been attached in more than one quarter to the vigor with which it asserted the claims of conquered states to a restoration of liberty, thus:

"We remember indeed the prolonged, stubborn resistance of China, the first to be attacked by the authors of world aggression and we rejoice in the unquenchable spirit of our comrades in every country still in the grip of the enemy. We shall not turn from the conflict until they are restored to freedom. Not one who marches with us shall be abandoned."

As the conference met, the British government had been striving for weeks to bring about an understanding between Russia and Poland. Its efforts and its hopes were laid before the conference in full. The issue for Britain, failing successful mediation, appeared to be to abandon the first ally "who marched with us" or openly differ with a more powerful but later ally. The declaration showed where the choice will fall and put the dominions behind the British position.

"Melting Snow"—This oil by A. A. MacDonald, O.S.A., was included in "The Four of Us" exhibition of some 125 paintings by four young, working artists in the Canadian House of Art at the Robert Simpson Co. Ltd. store in Toronto. Mr. MacDonald's pictures have been hung at the Royal Academy exhibitions and many other shows throughout Canada.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

That covers you to Age 70!

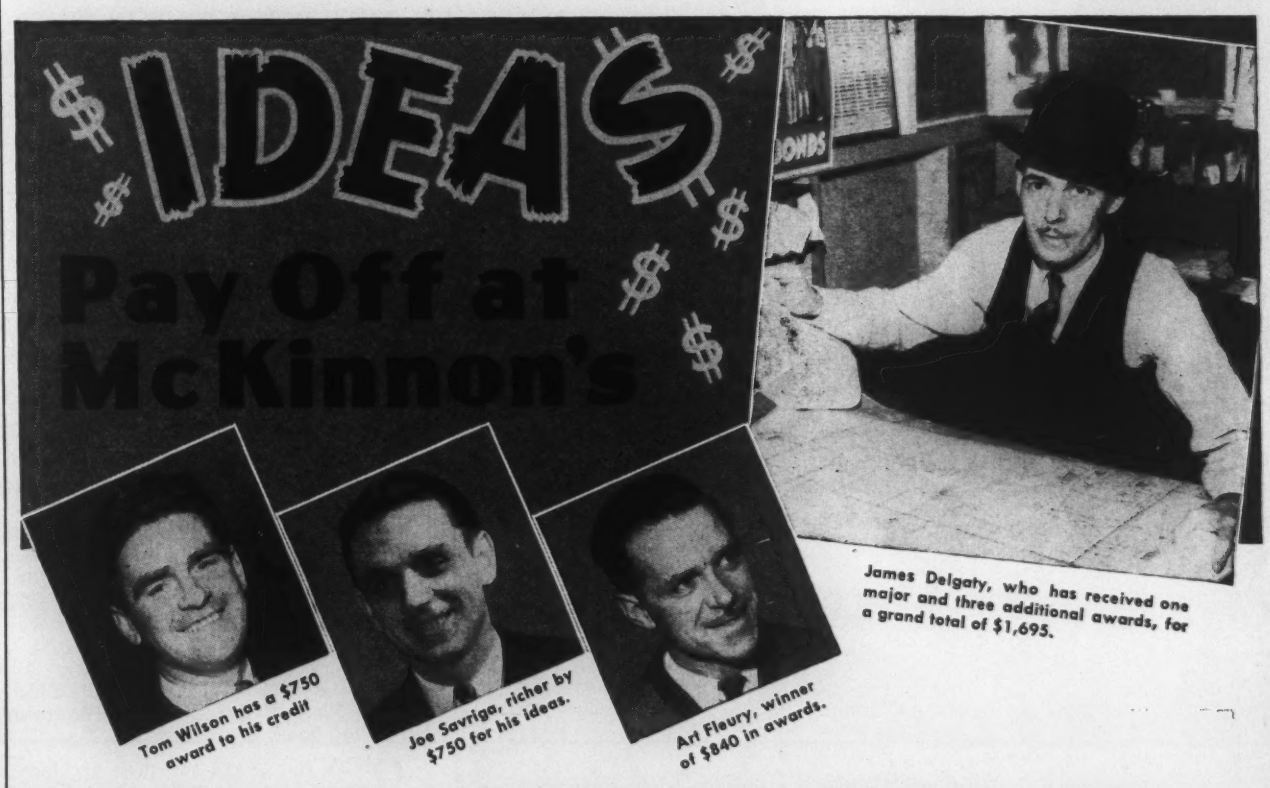
THE "Acme" policy offers a non-cancellable clause and privileged rates to members of the Masonic Order only.

Maximum protection per premium dollar . . . liberal provisions . . . strong liquid position . . . prompt claim settlements . . . all are features of Protective service. Ask your local agent about "Acme" — and "Excel" and "Duplex" policies.

The PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Head Office: Granby, Que.

NAUSEA caused by sudden changes when flying, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S AIRSICK REMEDY ...Helps to control organs of balance. Quiets the nerves. THE WORLD OVER


$IDEAS
Pay Off at McKinnon's
Tom Wilson has a $750 award to his credit
Joe Savriga, richer by $750 for his ideas.
Art Fleury, winner of $840 in awards.
James Delgaty, who has received one major and three additional awards, for a grand total of $1,695.

Employees through Suggestion Plan, Help Save Time, Cut Waste, Up Quality

Ideas are weapons helping to win the war. Here at McKinnon's, where all of us are engaged entirely in war production, we encourage our people to develop ideas on how to increase output . . . save materials and operating costs . . . better our products . . . improve safety . . . and so, speed Victory. The committee has reviewed thousands of suggestions and accepted hundreds. Top awards of $750 have been paid to four employees. James Delgaty of our Inspection Department has received one top award and three others, totalling $1,695. In all, $18,425 has been paid out for accepted suggestions since May 11, 1942. This is a unique record and one of which we feel pardonably proud, because it indicates the high degree of cooperation that exists in our plants, and because it proves, in a most practical way, how completely "Victory Is Our Business!"

THE McKINNON INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

ST. CATHARINES Established 1878 ONTARIO

Makers of Quality Car and Truck Parts • Delco-Remy Automotive Ignition Equipment • AC Spark Plugs
Delco Fractional Horsepower Motors • Finished Forgings • Malleable and Gray Iron Castings

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Can We Carry Into Peace-Time The Mutual Faith of Today?

THE U.S.-CANADIAN NORTHWEST, by Benjamin J. Kizer. (Ryerson, $1.35.)

UNDER the compulsion of war the only way to put Alaska and the North Pacific coast in a posture of defence was by complete co-operation between the Governments of Canada and the United States. Laws and regulations of either which would have blocked such co-operation were suspended during the emergency; for the time-being the boundary lines were ignored. On this understanding, honorable to both Governments, the Canada-Alaska highway was built, the survey was made for a prospected railway line from White Horse to Fairbanks and the Oil agreement was made.

All this for war. But what for peace? The Joint Economic Board asked for an investigation of the whole North Pacific region including Washington State, British Columbia, Alberta, the Territories and Alaska, under a joint committee headed by J. C. Rettie for the United States and Dr. Charles Camsell for Canada. This is the Report, written by Benjamin H. Kizer, long associated with the National Resources Planning Board, considering in detail, continental security, transportation, settlement, industry and agriculture. It should be regarded as required reading by leaders on both sides of the boundary.

•

Weak Avenger

THE LORD IS A MAN OF WAR, a novel, by Stanley F. Donath. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

A CZECH refugee half-trained for the priesthood when the winds of war drove him from his homeland, is working for a pittance in the amusement lanes of the New York World's Fair saving and self-denying in order to bring his magistrate-father to the States. Through a student-friend, a doctor almost as poor as he, he hears that his father has been murdered by a Storm Trooper named Fleigl, whom as a boy he knew and despised.

Deserting the girl he loves he goes back across the sea by devious ways, getting funds by the sale of a cherished violin which he doesn't own, and driven by the desire to find the murderer and kill him. After crawling "through all the rat-holes of Europe" he finds the man sentimentally drunk and helpless and his resolution fails.

The tale is told in the first person and is sound in characterization, though a bit too grim for idle entertainment.

•

God and Your Neighbor

AMEN, AMEN, by S. A. Constantino, Jr. (Musson, $2.00.)

AN AIRILY written argument by a Flying Officer of the American Air Force on the need of religion and self-discipline as the only road to happiness. The use of slang to convey a sound idea is not new, but this is not a fancy technique by some agile mind preaching-down at the boys. It's the every-day talk of a flying man to other flying men. As he says, "It's not a book for spinster aunts, aesthetes or cloistered intellectuals." But it's a good book for all that.

•

The Ready Fist

WINNING THE PEACE IN THE PACIFIC, by S. R. Chow. (Macmillans, $1.75.)

A CAREFUL study of "futures" in the Pacific by a Chinese Professor of International Law. Like many other plans it rests on the organization of an international force capable of immediate action against an aggressor and insists on the restoration of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty.

•

Eyes on the War

THE OXFORD WAR ATLAS, Vol. ii. By Jasper H. Stembridge. (Oxford, 90c.)

A MOST useful and concentrated handbook for following the course of the war from September 1941 to January 1943. The maps and charts, forty in all, are admirable; the text a miracle of condensation.

•

Western Poet

REARGUARD AND OTHER POEMS, by Elsie Fry Laurence. (Ryerson Chap-book, 60c.)

ONLY ten pages of verse are here, some free, some rhymed and formal, all grey with the burden of the times, but well-knit and musical. Here is a sample:

Out of the woods a wild, strong bugle blows:
Nature untamed. Man is divided yet
Midway between the forest and the stars.

Forever reaching up toward the light,
Forever with the thicket at his feet.

There is no striking novelty of thought; but the musings are sensitive and pleasing.

•

History and Romance

BEDFORD VILLAGE, a novel, by Hervey Allen. (Oxford, $3.00.)

IN THE FOREST AND THE FORT Mr. Allen began the tale of Salathiel Albine, kidnapped when a child by Indians, and, when grown, coming back to white environment as a mighty hunter and fierce warrior. The locale was Fort Pitt in the time of the French-English wars and the novel was rich in drama, credible both in characterization and in the mass of historical detail, and gracefully written in a leisurely manner.

He presents here a continuation of the tale, the second part of a promised saga which will have six, and which, it is presumed, will be the rounded history of the settlement of the Middle West up to and through the American Revolution. The diligence of the author is not to be denied, for this novel runs to 125,000 words, and demands a certain diligence by the reader. Yet the interest is sustained.

Things Various

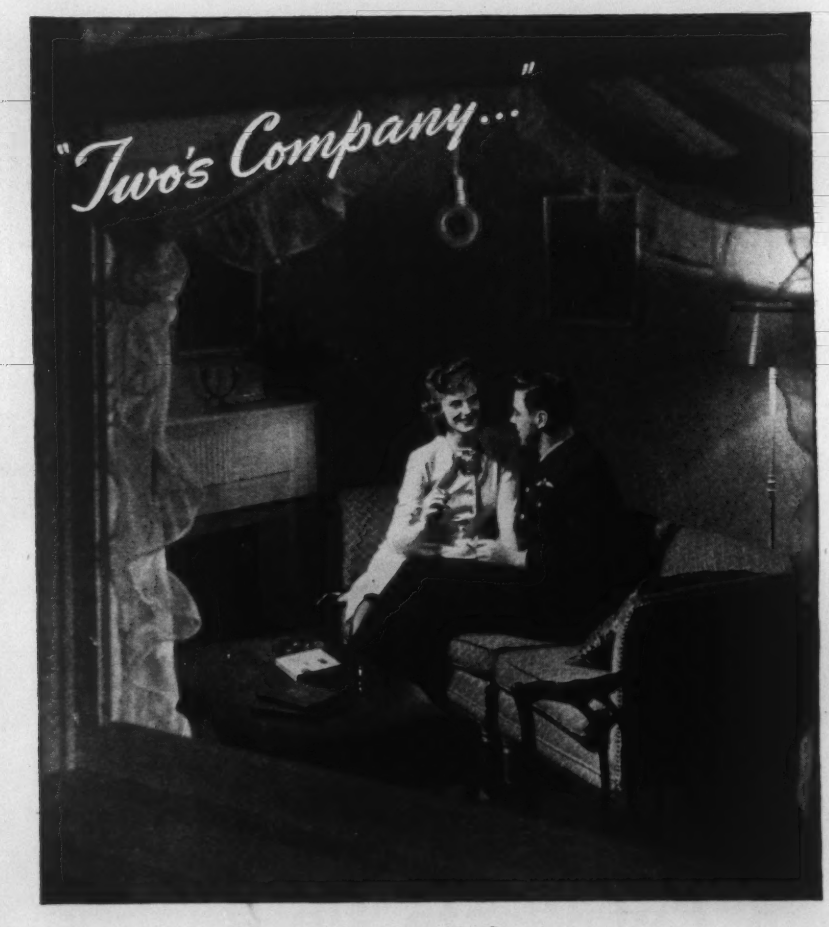
THE AUTHORS' BOOK. (Macmillans, $1.75.)

THE first part of this well-printed and interesting book describes the various departments of a modern publishing house. Then follows complete instructions to authors in preparing manuscripts for submission, with the office practice concerning punctuation, orthography, proof-reading and the like. Useful for any inexperienced writer.

•

FACTS AND FANCIES, by G. W. and D. L. Charland. (Authors, Sherbrooke, Que., $3.50.)

THE collected essays and sketches of a Sherbrooke school teacher, together with poems by his wife. Two or three of the pedagogical essays are especially worthy, one on making small children bi-lingual, and another on the purity of the French of educated people in the Province of Quebec.

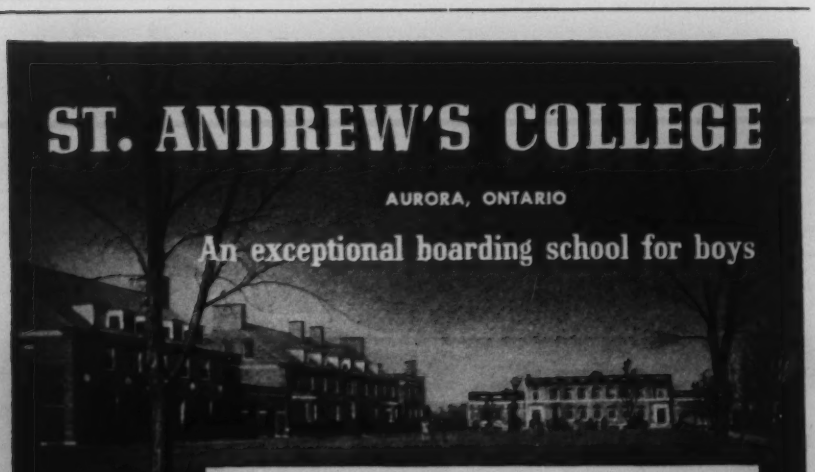


Sweet Caporal Cigarettes are a "third" that add to the enjoyment of any company.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

AURORA, ONTARIO

An exceptional boarding school for boys



● With its modern buildings and 219 acres of unsurpassed grounds, St. Andrew's College offers unusual facilities. Sound preparation for University, including Honour Matriculation. Small classes with individual, sympathetic instruction. Chapel—gymnasium—swimming-pool—dramatics—music—cadet corps. Carefully supervised athletics and recreation, for fullest development of character and body. Excellent tuition for boys eight years and over. For prospectus, and book of views covering activities and fees, please write to the headmaster: J. C. Garrett, M.A.

FOUNDED 1899

THIS YEAR... Enjoy a DEERHURST INN Vacation!

● A happy, carefree vacation in this beautiful Peninsula Lake playground Relax, rest, play in the pure northern air. Swim in crystal waters. Golf, riding nearby. Other recreation, congenial companions to make your holiday completely enoyable.

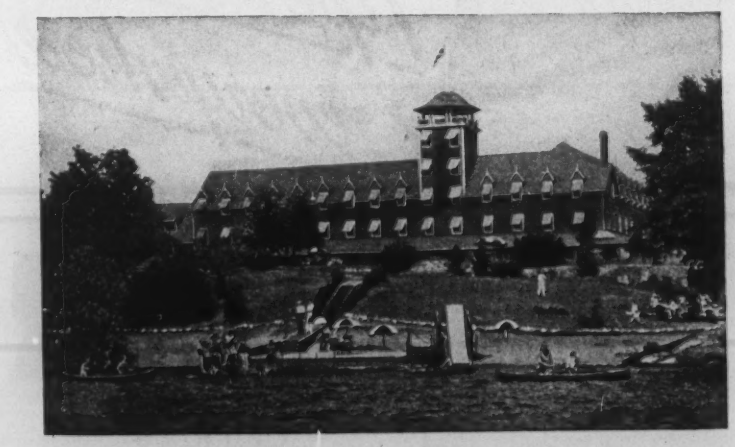
Deerhurst offers you comfort, grand meals, a pleasant private club atmosphere. Main Lodge or lake view cottages of varying size with sittingrooms, fireplaces and baths. Rates from $26 week single. $22 double.

TORONTO OFFICE
Room 1023 • 67 Yonge St. • WA. 7552

Deerhurst Inn
On Beautiful Peninsula Lake
Via HUNTSVILLE, ONTARIO

Miami Mesh

AT LEADING HATTERS FROM COAST TO COAST
SHUTTLEWORTH



For an Ideal Vacation . . .

Beautiful Beaumaris

MUSKOKA'S OUTSTANDING RESORT HOTEL

Famed for its superlative cuisine and its atmosphere of charm and good taste, Beaumaris offers every opportunity for an ideal vacation—activity or rest and complete relaxation . . . 120 rooms, 70 with private bath . . . Only a 3-hour drive from Toronto over good roads right to door. Train and boat connections take you right to Beaumaris Wharf . . . Discriminating clientele, moderate rates.

GOLF TENNIS RIDING BOATING SWIMMING FISHING

Beaumaris

HOTEL & YACHT CLUB, BEAUMARIS, LAKE MUSKOKA, ONT.

Opens June 24th. For rates and illustrated folder write W. H. BRENNAN, Mgr.

HAVERGAL
COLLEGE TORONTO

DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS

From Kindergarten to Honour Matriculation; also Business, Household Science and other special subjects. Music, Art, Science, Gymnastics, Dancing. Excellent, well equipped buildings. Out-of-door games in beautiful playing grounds of over thirty-five acres.

MODERN JUNIOR SCHOOL
Junior School includes:
Kindergarten to Grade Seven—Trained Teachers, Physical Training and Games.

For Prospectus and Information—
write THE PRINCIPAL
MISS G. E. MILLARD

NEW SCHOOL TERM	*New Boarders* -	*Sept. 12*
	Returning Boarders	*Sept. 13*
	Day Girls - -	*Sept. 14*

OVENDEN
SCHOOL for GIRLS
BARRIE - Ontario
(RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY)

Preparation for the Universities—music — art — handicrafts — dramatics — domestic science—riding—summer and winter sports. Fullest development of personality and individual abilities.
For prospectus apply to the principals.

THE BOOKSHELF

Best Purpose of Dog Cemeteries Is the Interment of Dogs

ALL DOGS GO TO HEAVEN, by Beth Brown. (Saunders, $3.00.)

WE'RE all agreed that the embalming and worship of cats in ancient Egypt revealed a strange taste. If they had worshipped dogs, they might have appeared usual to some modern eyes. For there are such things as dog-cemeteries, complete with memorial wreaths, marble headstones and soppy inscriptions. Not that we complain. Whether you bury "Tige" in the garden he used to ravage in search of imaginary rabbits, or in a two-hundred-dollar cemetery plot (with perpetual care) is for you to choose.

But when a clever young woman goes mooning about such a cemetery, raises the spirits of the departed pooches and writes down what they say—well, it's a bit thick. We are not a doggy person. Nor are we completely undoggy. We can admire loyal devotion to the hand that brings home the bones or puts the biscuit in the dish. We can enjoy the sparkle of a playful pup chewing a pair of bedroom slippers—next door, but so far we have never allowed a dog to put us on a leash and determine our comings and goings. We can admire "Lassie Come Home". Another fellow owned her, which is all right with us. We are indignant when dog-poisoners are abroad. We dislike the dog-catchers. But sometimes when a neighboring hound complains to the moon, with all the energy of the late Mr. Caruso—but we won't go into that!

This is a book for the completely doggy populace; gracefully written and even merry, but adrip with sentimentality of the second grade.

•

Loss Without Bitterness

THE BROKEN ARC, a novel, by Mayette Meyneng. (Musson, $3.00.)

ON THE coast of Brittany in summer Minoche the little daughter of a French physician is strangely attracted to the official "bad boy" of the little fishing village, one Loric, the son of a stern commandant. Even her sense of propriety in speech and conduct is overcome by his playful humor, his boldness of action in climbing the cliffs and his free spirit. When she goes to Rennes to live with an uncle and aunt while attending the University with her sister, Loric goes on to St. Cyr.

So three years pass, with summer meetings and partings, until Loric is graduated and invites her to the "triumph", as class-day is called. Love steals upon them, and on the eve of his departure to his regiment they are married. Then comes the war, and a few months later Loric is dead, after a brilliant service which brings him, posthumously, the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It's a simple story, but told with grace and tenderness, giving at the same time an unforgettable picture of France before and after the calamity. The philosophy of living in the midst of loss is moving and fine.

•

The Friend of Drake

SIR WALTER RALEIGH, a biography, by Milton Waldman. (Collins, $4.00.)

OF THE last of the great Elizabethans, battered by bad luck and betrayed by his royal master, James the First, much has been written, not always fairly. The envy of lesser men of his generation was persistent, their falsehood in word and in print lasted too long. But some years ago Milton Waldman wrote a Life which put Sir Walter in a proper light, refuted the slanders which smeared his memory, and held up the King's character to public scorn.

This reprint is worthily done, both in type and in illustration, and should have a wide circulation.

•

Wild Westerners

RHYMES OF A LUMBERJACK, by Robert E. Swanson. (Allen, 50c.)

ROLLICKING tales, in the Service manner, of the Rockies and the Pacific coast; ballads with a lilt in them of the Big Swede Logger, of Rough-house Pete, of the ghost of the *SS Beaver*, and of other fervent personalities.

•

Per Ardua Ad Astra

WE SPEAK FROM THE AIR. (British Ministry of Information, 6d.)

TWENTY-THREE stories of gallantry in action by flying men of Great Britain, Canada and Australia, chosen from the 280 broadcasts already made by men of the R.A.F., not talking about themselves, but about some other fellows in airforce blue. Every one of them is thrilling.

•

Chinese Romance

THE PROMISE, a novel, by Pearl Buck. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

A CHINESE girl of good family, who has been educated in America, is irritated to find herself in love with a peasant soldier who has won his commission the hard way, but whose manly virtues cannot fully obscure his illiteracy. She leads him on—quite in the Western manner—but never will consent to marry him. When he is ordered to Burma with Chiang Kai Shek's best divisions she wangles permission from the Generalissimo and his lady, whom she knows, to join the hospital train. The campaign fails, the remnant retreating with Stilwell, and the lovers after incredible hardships being united in China.

Mrs. Buck's detailed pictures of Chinese life and thought are always interesting, and are assumed to be accurate. But her utter lack of balance in her treatment of British soldiers throws doubt on the objectivity of all her work, however charmingly written. Wodehouse's "Bertie Wooster" is not the prevailing British character.

•

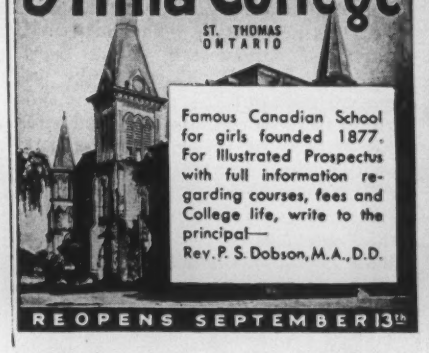
Outlook

THE UNITED NATIONS TODAY AND TOMORROW, Edited by Violet Anderson. (Ryerson, $1.25.)

LAST summer's conference at Lake Couchiching organized by the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs brought together a galaxy of speakers most of whom talked basic common sense on thorny public questions at home and abroad. Here is a record of the speeches, with a co-ordinating foreword by Malcolm W. Wallace.

BUY YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S
PHONE ADELAIDE 2787
100 Yonge Street Between King & Adelaide
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Alma College
ST. THOMAS ONTARIO



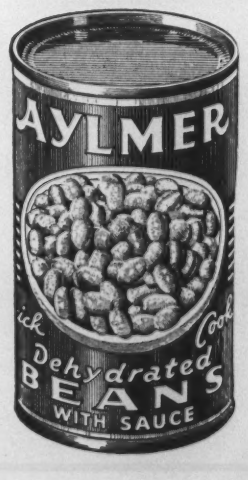
Famous Canadian School for girls founded 1877. For Illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the principal—
Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13th

The Bishop Strachan School
FOR GIRLS
COLLEGE HEIGHTS, TORONTO
FOUNDED 1867

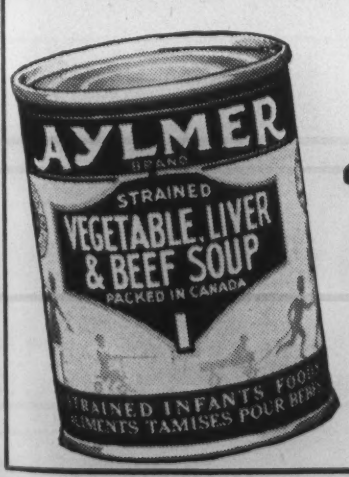
Kindergarten to University Entrance
Household Science, Art, Music, Physical Education and games; Modern gymnasium and swimming pool.
Write for Prospectus and Rates

WHEN YOU GO
TO THE COTTAGE

TAKE A GOOD SUPPLY OF AYLMER BEANS



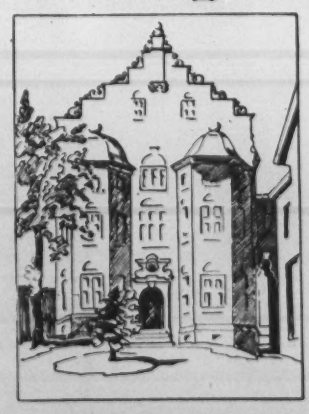
AYLMER DEHYDRATED BEANS in new lightweight containers are ideal for your camp or cottage. Rich Boston-baked flavour. Sauce and all in the tin. Ready to eat in 20 minutes —without pre-soaking. They're *good*!



and if
BABY *is going*

AYLMER BABY FOODS ensure a ready supply of scientifically prepared fruits and vegetables. Convenient for mother — enjoyed by baby — recommended by doctors. Buy them by the case.

Trafalgar School for Girls



A fine boarding and day school where your daughter will receive the perfect balance of scholastic training, character building and pleasant living. Courses to University entrance—with special departments in music, languages and art.

Trafalgar School is in a healthful and beautiful situation on the slope of Mount Royal with skating, tennis and gymnasium on the grounds.

For full information write to the principal.
Miss Joan M. V. Foster—M.A., PhD.
(McGill, Oxford and Bryn Mawr)

Trafalgar School
3495 Simpson Street
Montreal
Estb'd 1887
Affiliated with McGill University

FOUNDED • 1829 •
BOYS PREPARED FOR UNIVERSITY THE SERVICES AND BUSINESS
Preparatory School, ages 7 to 13, Upper School, ages 13 to 18
COURSES—Grade 2 to University Entrance. Boarding and Day School. Cadet Training. Twenty-five acres of playing fields, gymnasium and swimming pool. Autumn Term opens September 13th. For Prospectus apply to
L. M. McKENZIE, B.A., Principal
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO, CANADA
UC-44

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO
A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto
• Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses, and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding under resident Mistresses.
School re-opens Sept. 12th. Calendar on Request
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., Principal 170

WORLD OF WOMEN

On Defence for Ottawa Though It Be the Rankest Heresy

By FRANCES MAYNARD

I LIKE Ottawa. I like the city. I like working here. I like living here. In fact I like almost everything about it.

But that is heresy. You aren't supposed to like Ottawa. The hardened Ottawa-ites (those who have been here six months or more) frown on any expression of approval. It is the fashion to be bored, disillusioned and super-critical of the city in general and the civil service in particular (for, of course, you're a government worker unless you're in one of the armed services.)

They talk about housing. Well, it's a problem but no worse than in countless other wartime centres. You pay twice as much as you can afford (if you are one of the people who likes to budget or plan spending on sound economic lines) for something you wouldn't even look at in pre-war days. But at least it's four walls and a roof.

If you have an apartment, it's likely small, dark and dreary, with ornate furniture and hideous pictures and an old-fashioned ice-box (and the ice man here delivers his ice to the curb, leaving it to you to carry in before it melts away) and nothing much to commend it except that temporarily it's home. In any case, you don't complain about living quarters, for the chances are that no matter what yours are like, some friend is far worse off.

If you have a room it's likely to be something similar to the attic store room in your grandmother's old Victorian house. It may have a poky clothes cupboard in it, but the chances are there's just a wardrobe. You're lucky if you get breakfast there, you're superman if you can have dinner as well.

Compensations

The meal situation is worse than rooming because no matter how much you are prepared to pay you still get bored with restaurant meals. And no matter how hard you try, you spend more than you allow yourself. But eating out has its compensations for you are continually running into people you never dreamed were in Ottawa and seeing friends whom you never have a chance to see otherwise.

If you like the outdoor life, Ottawa is ideal. From Parliament Hill you can look north to the Gatineau Hills—excellent skiing in winter and excellent swimming and fishing, hiking and lazing in summer. Many resorts along the Ottawa River can be reached by street car. Many people take cottages for the summer and commute back and forth. Bicycles (and everyone from admirals down rides them) simplify things considerably and you can get off into the country without so much as losing your breath on a hill.

In Ottawa itself there are movies and that's about all in the way of entertainment. Concerts are very popular but all too few in number. There is no concert hall here and what gala events do take place have to be staged in the technical school auditorium, the hockey auditorium or one of the theatres. The only concert series of top-notch performers takes place on the stage of one of the big movie houses. But that means that on the night the concert is given, the movie cannot be run.

Buses range in style from super de luxe stream-line models to things that look as if they'd go better with a horse pulling them. In rush hour the whole force is recruited and streams up and down Elgin Street, a bus every block or so. And rush hour is almost continual for working hours are staggered and most people have a 90-minute lunch period so that they can go home, provided that they have (a) a home and (b) a lunch to go to. Transportation facilities here are strained, and the service, apart from buses, is not exactly utopian, but it's no worse and not as bad as in some cities.

Omnis Ottawa in tres partes divisa est. There are the civil servants, the armed forces and the permanent residents (natives). I suppose there are a few who don't fit into any of these arbitrary categories, but they don't have a chance. There is also considerable overlapping, especially of civil servants and natives. Of the three, the least seen or heard of are the latter.

We outsiders scorn the natives. Well, at least, ignore them and make jokes about them. We have swept into their city and we expect nothing but the best. We criticize everything and gripe half the time and I, for one, would not blame any real Ottawa dweller for resenting us wholeheartedly. But we are, apparently, a wartime necessity and have to be liked or lumped. Many Ottawa people have opened their houses to boarders and that alone, from the point of view of a self-important newcomer, makes them worth while.

The most colorful group is, of course, the armed forces. Along Elgin Street (site of the new navy, army, and air force buildings) you see gold braid galore. I used to look twice, turn around, and strain my memory to see if I'd seen the face of many a gold-braided gentleman in a newspaper or victory loan ad but I soon got over it. Gold braid holds no priority when it comes to crowding into a bus or standing in for a meal.

The civil servants, all intra and extra Ottawa criticisms notwithstanding, are in the main hard-working and doing a difficult job well. Pay is low, promotions are few and far between, and there is seldom much recognition or praise, especially among the lower-grade civil servants. But they keep plugging along. If the civil service should break down, heaven knows what would become of us all. For the civil service is what makes our democratic form of government function. It provides the continuity to government and civil servants deserve more praise than they get. Take it from me for I'm one now.

It is fashionable for us to wonder who will be left when we war workers leave Ottawa at the end of the war, and what the city will do without us. Permanent residents will, presumably come out of hiding then. After all, they were here before we were and will remain long after we've flitted on. Doubtless our future departure won't shake the capital to its foundations.

Canadians in Britain Examine the Roots of the Family Tree

By CHRISTINE GOULD

"YES, Ma'm. Obadiah's my Christian name. It was gran'-pop's, too. Bit of a goofy name, nowadays, but I thought it might help to trace the family tree. . ."

It did help. Hundreds of Canadian soldiers, airmen and visitors from the U.S. Forces now in London are busily reading up their family pedigree and compiling a family tree—taking this golden opportunity of being in Britain to see if there are any "plums" on the tree!

They don't want to know only if their ancestors sailed across the Atlantic from England in the Mayflower Fleet of 1620, the Winthrop Fleet of 1630, or later seventeenth-century vessels. They are equally anxious to know the very humble beginnings of their families. They are not fortune-hunters; nor do they expect to find that all their ancestors are illustrious.

"Indeed," Mrs. Kathleen Blomfield, F.R. Hist. S. (Fellow of the Royal Historical Society), of the Society of Genealogists tells me, "there is hardly a single inquiry that has for its basis a desire to be connected with any well-known family. Visitors from Canada, Australia and elsewhere are sent to us by Somerset House and the British Museum. In almost every case the inquirer wants to find the locality from which his ancestors came so that he may visit the place, see the church registers which record the births, marriages and burials of his forbears, and possibly establish contact with living descendants."

Months of Research

Since the war, letters from Canada, containing inquiries about family trees, have been coming by air mail to the Genealogical Society's archives in Malet-place, Bloomsbury, London, at the rate of about a dozen a week. This may not sound a large number, but you must remember that each inquiry may necessitate several months of research!

Inquiries are also made by soldiers whose families left England two or three generations ago, and who wish to meet living relatives, and the live "plums" on their family tree in the Mother Country.

One Canadian visitor whose home is in Victoria, B.C., has traced his earliest ancestors back to a yeoman in Devon, born in 1585, three years before the defeat of the Spanish Armada. He had spent most of his leaves since his arrival in this country pursuing his research both in the library of the Society of Genealogists and in the counties from which his ancestors came.

This Canadian boy is Private Humphrey Toms—a rather unusual name, and Humphrey was glad to be able to discover the very year in which the name was changed from Tome—an old Devonian name in Bishop's Nympton.

Many of the Canadians are fortunate enough to be able to trace their ancestors. Some come armed with a family Bible in which their grandparents or great-grandparents had copied out a family tree as far back as they could remember. This gives the Genealogical experts—most of the Researchers are girls—something as a basis for an investigation. It helps them if there is an uncommon Christian name like Obadiah, Uriah, or—for women—Sophonisba or Eustachia.

Original Documents

In wartime the British Museum is unable to cope with the sort of family-tree request which can be satisfied by research in the Genealogical Society's library. There is an ingenious filing system which enables the experts to look up copies of original documents in order to trace the roots of family trees. In a typescript marriage index alone some 6,149,000 names are entered, and it is still growing. There are nearly 3,000,000 family names in another index, and of these about 1,200,000 are still common in Canada.

There are nearly a thousand members of the Society, and these include a large number of "copyists" who go voluntarily and enthusiastically about the country as much as their war work will permit, making copies of parish registers for security.

Most of the Genealogical experts' material deals with the period prior to 1837 when the General Register Office at Somerset House in London was opened. In 1538 Thomas Cromwell, the Protector, decreed that every parish should keep a register of its births, deaths and marriages, and sixty years later there was another decree that all existing records then on paper should be copied on parchment.

Professional clerks were employed for this task, so most of the records from 1538-98, being copied in one single hand, are legible and accurate.

125 Million Names

Just how vast is the job of sorting and filing of family trees by the Malet-place experts can be judged from the fact that in 1837, when centralization of records took place, 11,000 parishes were found to have been keeping registers, and about 125 *million* names were inscribed. Out of these have grown thousands of family trees, some bearing Canadian plums!

Genealogical experts don't like this centralization of records, especially in wartime when there is always the possibility of a disaster.

In a blitz not so long ago, the whole of the ancient wills for the counties of Devon and Cornwall and the Dioceses of Wells were totally destroyed at Exeter, and except for a few abstract notes and copies which may be in private hands, nothing remains. The Society is appealing to all who have such copies to send duplicates for filing in their collections. If these cannot be traced, several thousand Canadian families will never be able to discover their roots in Britain.

In 1922 when the Four Courts of Dublin were blown up a large number of registers were lost, and a large piece of Irish history thus lost forever.

These Genealogical experts are aiming at preparing an index of all parish registers that have been copied. At the beginning of the war there were over 3,000 of these, and probably another 3,000 to come. Four copies of each register are being made, so that no chance bomb will ever prevent a visitor from checking up on his tree.

Ties That Bind

"The ties which bind Canadian visitors to Britain are strong," Mrs. Blomfield tells me, "and many a man born overseas speaks not of "going to England" but of "going *home*."

"This affection is strengthened when they are able to visit the place they have so often heard described at their own firesides, and become acquainted with their British relations. They are not searching just for some slight proof that their ancestors were famous.

"On the contrary, a recent caller from Ontario brought with him a document which his ancestor had signed with a *mark*. If his interest had been only snobbish he surely would have abandoned his search at this point. That he did not—but went off to spend his Army leave at the place named in the records, is proof that his interest is in people, not just in names and titles."

Some of the ancestors were illustrious. Some just signed their names with a mark. Many Canadian privates have discovered that their ancestors were landed gentry. At least one R.C.A.F. Wing-Commander has discovered that an ancestor was deported for stealing a watch in 1740!

Ancestors and Ancestors

But no matter how many ancestors their ancestors had, no matter how many quarterings or coats of arms, in the last stage their particulars are transcribed in Malet-place, London, on an electric type-writer, and then filed in steel card-indexes.

In these bomb-proof containers are potential family trees of over 125 *million* names — and the list grows every day.

ON THE LEVEL

THE world will spin when we are gone,
We'll admit with a twinkle in the eye,
But secretly we're quite convinced
It's going to tilt a bit awry!

MAY RICHSTONE

ONLY a woman can appreciate what the invention of Tampax means to her while passing through those "certain days" of the month . . . This modern monthly sanitary protection is *worn internally* . . . and the user is not aware of its presence. This fact alone should give her poise, and reduce her embarrassment and mental anxiety . . .

"CALLING ALL WAR WORKERS!" Other advantages of Tampax appeal especially to war workers...freedom from the pin-belt-and-pad harness—freedom from bulging or bunching beneath the slacks . . . Tampax is quick to change and easy to dispose of, either at home or in public restrooms. No sanitary deodorant is required.

"ASK YOUR DOCTOR OR ANY NURSE" Tampax was perfected by a physician and is used by many nurses—besides the millions of other women who have discovered it throughout the Americas and the other continents . . . Made of pure surgical cotton, compressed in dainty applicators. *Three absorbencies:* Regular, Super, Junior. Ask for Tampax at drug stores, notion counters. Introductory box, 25c. Economy Package lasts 4 month's average. Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited, Toronto, Ont.

NO BELTS
NO PINS
NO PADS
NO ODOR

3 Absorbencies
REGULAR
SUPER JUNIOR

Accepted for Advertising by the Journal of the American Medical Association

CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION, LTD.,
533 College St., Toronto, Ont.

Please send me in plain wrapper the new trial package of Tampax. I enclose 10c to cover cost of mailing. Size is checked below.

( ) REGULAR ( ) SUPER ( ) JUNIOR

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Prov. _____ 0-44-2D

for that gleaming suntanned look that spells health and beauty...

ARDENA IDEAL SUNTAN OIL 1.00, 1.50

Elizabeth Arden

Turn to a beautiful bronze while your skin remains supple and lovely...have the gorgeous natural look of those sun-kissed natives of the tropics who use oils to keep their skins young . . . lovely . . . under the blazing sun . . . be a sun-worshipper, absorb its health-giving rays, turn a glowing bronze in Nature's own way . . . using this famous preparation by Elizabeth Arden.

ARDENA SUNPRUF CREAM . . . helps to filter out the burning rays of the sun. . . Protect against undue exposure. Tan if you wish, by regulating applications, 1.25

ARDENA PROTECTA CREAM . . . Top to toe protection for those who like to remain free from freckles, tan, sunburn and windburn. Use it as a powder foundation, too, in 5 shades, 1.85

PROTECTA CREAM LOTION, 2.50

ARDENA 8 HOUR CREAM . . . to smooth and cool your skin after sunning unwisely. Excellent for sun-dried hair and scalp, 1.85 and 3.10

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

AND AT SMARTEST SHOPS IN EVERY TOWN

981

helps you to keep "REGULAR" naturally

Commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. Perfectly ventilated. The Chapel is completely Air - Conditioned.

¶ Services are held here under ideal conditions.
(There is no additional charge.)
Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired.

A. W. MILES
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST
HYland 5915 HYland 4938

MUSICAL EVENTS

Buffalo Conductor at Proms: Western University's Plans

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Promenade Symphony concert at Varsity Arena last week had as guest conductor an interesting visitor, Franco Autori, who has for eight seasons been conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr. Autori, at one time assistant to Mascagni, scored both an artistic and popular success with an audience of over 7600, much the largest of the season.

The occasion revived a musical association between Toronto and her nearest neighbor in the catalogue of large cities, which was at one time close. In the period of 1890 when there were not more than half a dozen symphony orchestras in North America, Buffalo made a brave attempt to establish one under John Lund, a young German musician trained by Reinecke. He was one of many able musicians brought to America by Walter Damrosch, who in the mid eighties engaged him as assistant conductor for a German Opera Company. After this enterprise disbanded, Lund settled in Buffalo and succeeded in creating an orchestra which lasted a few seasons during which he cultivated relations with Canadian musicians. There was a lack of good wind performers in Toronto then and at a pinch Dr. Torrington borrowed from his good friend Lund.

In Canadian cities he played works new to our communities. In my teens I heard him conduct Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite for the first time in Canada. This would be in 1881 and in that day its melodic quality was absolutely unique and evoked romantic visions. In later years I used to see Lund in the orchestra pit as conductor of the operettas of his old friend Victor Herbert whom Damrosch had brought to America about the same time as he.

After all these years Buffalo again has a conductor of outstanding ability in Franco Autori. He is modest and undemonstrative in style and personality, but has a quality of intense absorption that gives him a firm grip not only on his orchestra but on his audience. He has a gift for illuminative nuancing, and keen intuitions in tempo and rhythm.

Quiet as are his methods they can be wonderfully (and judiciously) dynamic, as he proved in the Fandango which concludes Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Spanish Caprice". Storms of applause showed that he had gotten hold of his listeners in a magical way.

He played it in observance of the centenary of the great Russian; it was a favorite with Rimsky-Korsakoff himself in his middle years when he used it to introduce his music to Paris and Brussels. It was composed in 1887, based on notes for what he had originally intended to be a violin concerto. At the first rehearsal in St. Petersburg, members of the orchestra after each movement laid down their instruments to applaud. In his autobiography, the composer says that the opinion commonly expressed, it is "a magnificently orchestrated piece" is wrong. It may, he says, be more fittingly described as a "composition for the orchestra".

He regarded it as a "purely external" piece, in which the change of timbres; felicitous choice of designs and patterns, exactly suiting each kind of instrument; brief cadenzas for solo instruments; rhythm of percussion; constitute the very "essence" of the composition, not its "garb" or orchestration.

Good Performance

It goes without saying that such a work gives great opportunities to instrumentalists and exacts profound attention to detail from the conductor. Both demands were amply met last week.

Rimsky-Korsakoff makes an amusing commentary in connection with a dinner given him by the conductor Colonne, on his visit to the Paris Exposition of 1889. He says this work was played, four-hands, on a grand piano by Pugno and Messager after a vocal solo by "a loathsome, old, stout operetta diva".

Mr. Autori gave his hearers the fullest opportunity to judge of his capacity. His strong, dramatic quality in Wagner excerpts; his flowing lyricism in Bach's Arioso, and the Schubert Unfinished Symphony; and the rhythmical grace of the overture of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" often played in a jigging, commonplace way, revealed the breadth of his musical sympathies.

Like most Russian singers, the baritone, Igor Gorin, has a wholehearted way of giving himself to an audience that is extremely ingratiating,—especially when the voice is so warm and resourceful as his. He paid more attention to the finer shades of expression than on previous visits, and sang Russian folk songs and Italian arias with warm individual coloring. One was grateful for an exquisitely lovely aria from Verdi's unknown work "Attila". In the 12 years prior to his first lasting success, "Rigoletto" in 1851, Verdi composed no less than 15 absolutely forgotten operas. "Attila" dates from 1845. Perhaps research among the other dead and vanished works might reveal gold of equal lustre, among the dross.

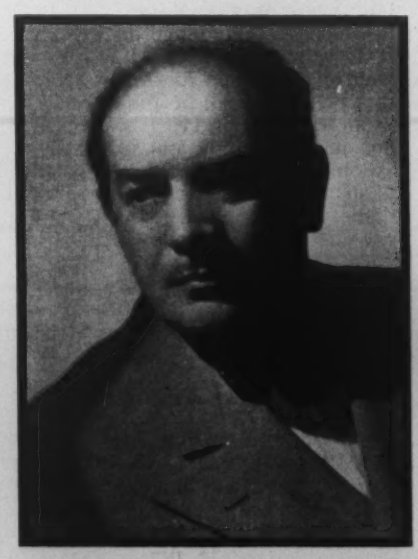
Musical Notes

The University of Western Ontario (London) has decided to establish a musical department which will be headed by Max Pirani, the famous English pianist and lecturer. Mr. Pirani and his wife, the well known London violinist, Leila Doubleday, have of late been resident in Vancouver. For years Mr. Pirani has been internationally known as an adjudicator. Last February he served in this capacity at the Kiwanis Festival in Toronto, and won many friends by his conscientious consideration of hundreds of aspiring candidates for honors.

Prior to the war the Pirani Trio was one of the most distinguished chamber organizations in London. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Pirani and Charles Hambourg, 'cellist, (a first cousin of Mark Hambourg and his brothers). The Trio gave first performances in England of works by modern composers like Pizzetti and Turina.

Dr. Healey Willan has completed a piano concerto for the brilliant young Hamilton pianist, Agnes Butcher, who was a pupil of Bela Bartok at Budapest. It will receive its premiere at Montreal on August 24th. When Max Pirani was in Toronto last winter Dr. Willan went through the work with him, and he later wrote in the Vancouver "News Herald" that it was "free from sensationalism but full of vital beauty; brilliant enough to be grateful for the performer, but having its greatest appeal in broad, singable tunes."

Madge Evans appearing in "Arms and the Man" at Royal Alexandra June 26



César Borré, to be guest conductor at the Promenade Symphony Concert June 29. The Volkoff Canadian Ballet will be guests on the same program.

● PROMENADE SYMPHONY CONCERTS
The Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra
VARSITY ARENA THURS., JUNE 29 8:50 P.M.
GUEST CONDUCTOR
CESAR BORRE
VOLKOFF CANADIAN BALLET
With SOPHIA ROMANKO, Soprano
TICKETS: Reserved 80c, 50c; Gen. Admission 35c; 1st 1000 seats at 25c. From Box Office, Heintzman's, 195 Yonge St., AD. 6269 (open 10 - 4:30; Saturdays 10 - 12:30). Also at Moodey's, EL. 1098 (open 9-5:30).
ERNEST JOHNSON, Manager

RUDOLPH SERKIN Plays for You ON Columbia Masterworks Records
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF "Radio's Richest Voice"
SPARTON OF CANADA LTD., LONDON

All Records Reviewed can be heard and obtained at the
PROMENADE MUSIC CENTRE
The Store With All the Records
(OPEN EVENINGS)
83 Bloor St. W. - Midway 2437

Soft as a perfumed mist
YARDLEY-LONDON-ENGLAND
You think of a faintly fragrant morning mist when you make the acquaintance of the Yardley English Complexion Powder. It is so gloriously fine— so daintily touched with its bouquet perfume—a powder to touch beauty with brilliance.
$1.00 per box—in 4 shades.
Yardley
ENGLISH COMPLEXION POWDER
Perfumed with "Bond Street"

THE FILM PARADE

The Four Jills Enjoyed Riding In a Jeep---But the Public?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WATCHING "Four Jills in a Jeep" is a good deal like sitting out an evening while an acquaintance goes through her summer vacation album. . "There I am," you can imagine Kay Francis explaining as she turns the pages with her own lovely hand, "in the rayon burnoose affair and the Flato jewellery, holding hands with that medical officer in the Officers' Club in London . . . and here I am down on my knees, scrubbing floors, and holding hands with him again in Africa. . . There's Carole in the silver fox cape, and here she is again getting her galosh stuck in the mud." etc., etc., etc.

"Four Jills in a Jeep" in fact is considerably more absorbing to the participants than it can possibly be to the spectators. The four jills here are Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Mitzi Mayfair, and Martha Raye, and they actually do ride in a jeep on the way to at least one army camp. In England it rains cats and dogs and Martha Raye, as the comedienne of the group, takes publicly to long woollen underwear. (Miss Francis, however continues to go to bed in triple sheer come hell or high water.)

They fly to Africa and once they go through a bombing raid and have to take to slit trenches. Once, too, they are called on to do a bit of emergency nursing at an African outpost, and go through with it bravely. "Just imagine you're doing it for a picture," Miss Francis says encouragingly to Mitzi Mayfair when Mitzi falters before her hospital duties; which enables Mitzi to carry on as gallantly as though she were doing it for the wounded.

No doubt these four gifted girls contributed a good deal of cheer and suffered considerable discomfort in following the boys across to Africa. We all admire the stars for what they have accomplished in raising the morale of the troops abroad; but we'd admire them even more if they could do it without creating these large celluloid testimonials to their own sacrifice and patriotism.

You can't see a picture of this sort without being reminded of a great many ordinary people who have gone a lot farther in this war and fared a lot worse, and drawn down considerably less in terms of both recognition and hard cash, than the four jills in their jeep.

The chief case against "Four Jills in a Jeep" and the preceding "Follow the Boys" is that, quite apart from their dubious taste, they aren't much fun to watch. A famous movie star probably looks very exciting to a home-sick G.I. man in a North African outpost; but there doesn't seem to be any way of transferring the excitement to the home-front screen. The stories are painfully fictitious, even when based on actual incidents; and with so much else going on in the world the actual incidents themselves hardly seem worth the recording.

Occasionally a Hollywood director sees an arresting item in the paper and becomes excited by the idea that there is a great story behind it. He then turns it over to his writing crew who usually discover that most of the story was contained in the original item.

The Homey Sullivans

This seems to have been what happened in the case of "The Sullivans," the story of five brothers, sons of an Irish freight-train conductor, who were all lost in a single naval action in the Pacific. There was no great story behind the original news-item; but in its place the screen writers have constructed a pleasant, homely record of American family life. "The Sullivans" is almost completely lacking in excitement or drama, but it is filled with quiet affectionate observation that has a good deal of charm.

The Sullivan family consisted of five boys and a girl, and as a family group they appear to have lived as though the Irish-American world of James Farrell had never been invented. They were healthy normal sturdily built American young people, happily unaware of their own good ordinary quality. They got into mild childish scrapes and were roundly disciplined by their father (Thomas Mitchel) and lovingly consoled by their mother (Selena Royle.) They grew up to fight each other's battles as a matter of family principle, and when the news of Pearl Harbor arrived they enlisted to the last Sullivan, on the proviso that the Navy wouldn't attempt to separate them.

In spite of a tendency to over-idealization of its family life "The Sullivans" is a triumph of sympathetic imagination over somewhat scanty material. There was no "great story" behind the Sullivan news-item. But there was a study in plain but admirable American living which the screen-authors have re-created with more than usual insight and solicitude.

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

Nervous and mental conditions which interfere with normal, healthy living are treated by the most modern methods, including electric shock.

Each patient receives the personal attention of experienced kindly physicians, nurses and therapists.

Physicians are cordially invited to visit Homewood and observe the methods of treatment and inspect the commodious, comfortable buildings, situated amid 75 beautifully landscaped acres. Rates are moderate.

Write for illustrated booklet to
F. H. C. BAUGH, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph Ontario Limited

AIR-CONDITIONED
ROYAL ALEXANDRA
KING ST. WEST OF UNIVERSITY AVE.
Week Com. Mon. June 26
MATS. WED. & SAT.
SEAT SALE NOW
THE BEAUTIFUL STAR OF STAGE AND SCREEN
MADGE EVANS
in BERNARD SHAW'S GREAT COMEDY
"ARMS AND THE MAN"
with ALEXANDER KIRKLAND
BARGAIN PRICES
Evgs. 50c-75c-$1-$1.50 Mats. 50c
Plus Tax

Is your man serving in
• THE NAVY
• THE ARMY ?
• THE AIR FORCE
He will be yours for keeps—if you write often. Let your choice of paper be worthy of your best sentiments. . . . .
BARBER-ELLIS
Cameo Stationery
STYLED AND MADE IN CANADA

THE THEATRE

The Letter Lives

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SOMERSET MAUGHAM has always been a good deal more interested in human behavior than in the problems of society, which is probably the reason that his plays carry no date-line. "The Letter," a good play twenty years ago, is just as good a play today. Even when you know every turn of the plot—as most grown-up audiences must by this time—it is still an absorbing drama to watch, simply because the intelligence and irony behind its action are as fresh and lively today as they ever were.

The part of Leslie Grosbie, that peculiar Maugham blend of gentility and corruption, is of course any actress's dream of a fat part; and Miss Margalo Gillmore, who plays Mrs. Crosbie in the current version at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, carries it through with distinction, flexibility, and a scrupulous regard for character which extends even to her wardrobe, a courageous display of the most depressingly respectable summer prints it is possible to imagine. The part calls for high theatricals in the opening and closing scenes, and Miss Gillmore does them every justice, though I preferred her in her quieter moments, when gentility still had the better of her nerves.

She was given exceptionally able support throughout the play. Frederic Tozere was excellent as Mrs. Crosbie's baffled but vigilant defence lawyer, and Robert Ross, as the deluded Bob Crosbie, though a little uncertain in the opening scenes rounded up to a fine moving performance in the final act.

"The Letter" is so tightly and shrewdly constructed that it would be difficult for any group of players to go very far wrong with it. In the hands of the capable company at the Royal Alexandra it reveals itself afresh as one of the finest psychological melodramas of the modern theatre.

CONCERNING FOOD

Sauce Serves Very Well for Foods Other Than Combative Ganders

By JANET MARCH

THERE were thirteen of them and they were slate grey in color—not as attractive as fluffy yellow ducklings but still very engaging to watch, and like ducks they travelled in single file behind mother. Possibly Indian blood runs in the veins of ducks and geese, although turkeys which are indigenous to this continent walk any which way. The difficulty with admiring the young geese was in connection with mother's attitude. She hissed violently whenever we came near and woggled her head menacingly, so we travelled on to the barn, where in the corner of a manger in what the young describe as "the horse house" were three of the most engaging grey and white kittens ever seen.

They were just the right size for kittens, not so young as to be rather hairless round the eye, nor so old as to be practically cats. It's a pity something can't be done to kittens' pituitary glands so that they stay that size indefinitely. The only way kitten lovers can manage to have one around is to get themselves a hard working mother cat with a nice Persian beau, and to have a host of cat loving friends on whom to unload the kittens when they get to be cats. This is very hard to manage. I know, as I tried it and ended with seven cats which presented an almost insoluble problem.

It was hard to tear ourselves away from the kittens but at last we dropped them back into their manger and went to see the young pigs and the latest calf, not quite a day old and still a bit wobbly in the legs. A farm in June is filled with fascinating livestock. As we went back towards the house the gander appeared fiercely saying awful things to us so violently that we detoured widely. "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," someone murmured. "That's where a gander is best—on a platter, not chasing me," said another backing cautiously. "That gander has taken so much exercise defending his family from imaginary attacks he would need an awfully good sauce to make him edible." "Well good sauces make nearly everything edible," said the cook.

Here are some sauce recipes—though not for combative ganders.

While the addition of a sauce adds to the time and preparation for a dish, the extra effort more than compensates in added piquancy of flavor and appearance.

If the prices of roasting chickens seem sometimes a bit high try boiled chicken with this sauce, which is a mixture of Bechamel along with some other ingredients, so first of all you need the Bechamel.

Bechamel Sauce

2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
1 cup of chicken stock
3 tablespoons of cream
Salt and pepper

Melt the butter and stir in the flour and add the chicken stock. The latter can be the water you boiled the chicken in reduced in quantity by boiling down. If your chicken is a large one you will need to make a double quantity of this sauce.

Alsatian Sauce

2 cups of Bechamel sauce
2 tablespoons of freshly chopped tarragon (Dried will do if you can't get the fresh)
2 egg yolks
2 tablespoons of cream

Heat the Bechamel sauce and add the tarragon to it. Then stir in the yolks of the eggs which have been well beaten with the cream, and heat without bringing to the boil. Serve at once. Either pour it over the chicken or serve it separately. I like boiled chicken skinned, as the boiled skin is discouraging to eat. The skin comes off quite easily.

The barbecue is so common in the United States nowadays that last winter, when I looked out of a back window in a residential suburb of a Michigan town, every single house seemed to have its garden fireplace. Barbecue sauce plays an important part in this form of outdoor cookery.

Barbecue Sauce

½ cup of water
½ cup of oil
¾ cup of Canadian red wine
1 teaspoon of salt
Paprika
1½ teaspoons of Worchester sauce
1 teaspoon of English mustard
1 onion finely chopped
Tabasco Sauce

Stir the English mustard smooth with a very little water and then put all the ingredients in a pan and boil gently for five minutes. Cool the sauce and soak the steaks you are going to cook in it. When the steaks are cooking baste them with it.

If you are caught short by unexpected visitors and the only thing in the ice box is a carton of eggs poach them and put this sauce over them.

Hungarian Sauce

1½ tablespoons of butter
1½ tablespoons of flour
1 cup of milk
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon of paprika
2 egg yolks

Melt the butter and stir in the flour and salt and pepper and then add the milk. Cook till it thickens. Stir in the paprika and last of all the egg yolks well beaten. Heat without boiling, and pour over the poached eggs.

Now that strawberries are in, everyone is clamoring for them. Unfortunately every box isn't perfect, so take the less good ones out and make them into a sauce. Buy a quart of vanilla ice cream and serve it with the sauce.

Strawberry Sauce

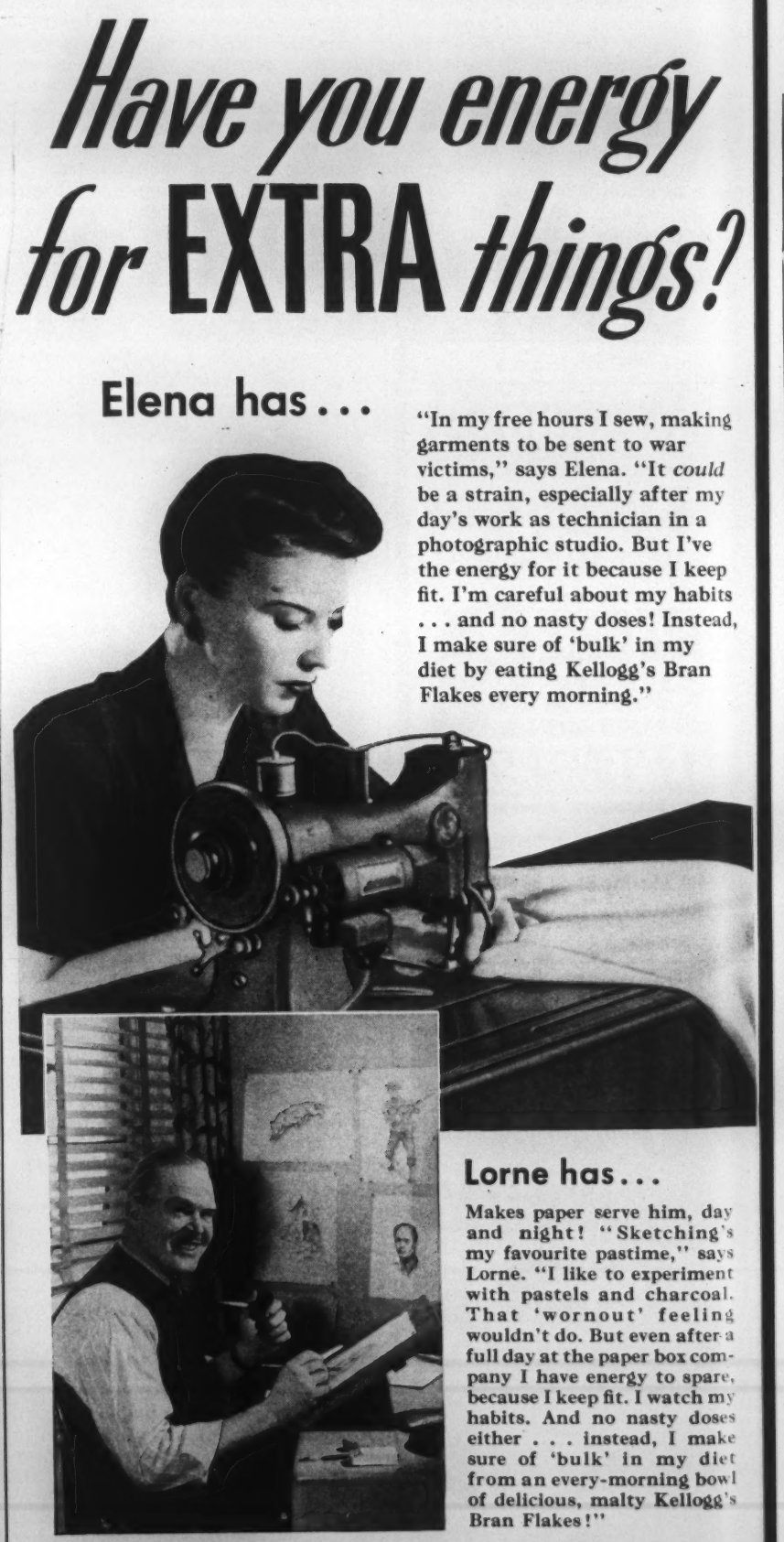
1 small box of strawberries (or the less good ones of a box)
¼ cup of water
½ cup of sugar

Simmer gently on the stove, mashing the berries slightly. If you have any left overs of liqueurs add a teaspoonful and serve with the ice cream.

BREAK UP MENU MONOTONY
MAGIC'S MOLASSES BISCUITS
2 cups sifted flour
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
2 tbspns. sugar
½ cup chopped nuts, any kind, or raisins
4 tbspns. shortening
⅔ cup milk (about)
1 cup molasses
¼ cup water
Mix, sift first four ingredients. Cut in shortening until mixed. Slowly add milk to make soft dough. Roll ½-inch thick on lightly floured board; sprinkle with ¼ cup nuts. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch slices. Mix molasses and water and pour into well-greased layer cake pan. Sprinkle with remaining nuts. Place biscuits on top, cut side down. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) about 35 minutes. Turn out immediately. Makes 10.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC CUTS FOOD COSTS

FLAVOR DID IT!
HALF A CUP OF FLAVOR?
OR
FLAVORFULL CHASE & SANBORN!
Dominion-wide swing to finer coffee sends Chase & Sanborn sales up up up
CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE

Black has been adopted for summer wear, and is seen in cool dresses and play shoes. Here a black cotton skirt is worn with a white batiste blouse with embroidered ruffle.


Have you energy for EXTRA things?
Elena has...
"In my free hours I sew, making garments to be sent to war victims," says Elena. "It could be a strain, especially after my day's work as technician in a photographic studio. But I've the energy for it because I keep fit. I'm careful about my habits . . . and no nasty doses! Instead, I make sure of 'bulk' in my diet by eating Kellogg's Bran Flakes every morning."
Lorne has...
Makes paper serve him, day and night! "Sketching's my favourite pastime," says Lorne. "I like to experiment with pastels and charcoal. That 'wornout' feeling wouldn't do. But even after a full day at the paper box company I have energy to spare, because I keep fit. I watch my habits. And no nasty doses either . . . instead, I make sure of 'bulk' in my diet from an every-morning bowl of delicious, malty Kellogg's Bran Flakes!"
If you want to keep fit for 'extra' things: 1. To get well, see your doctor. 2. To keep well, watch your habits. Guard against incomplete elimination. Gently laxative, Kellogg's Bran Flakes With Other Parts Of Wheat supply minerals and proteins, too. Ask for the golden-yellow package. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.
Kellogg's BRAN FLAKES
Keep fit with KELLOGG'S every day in the year!

Dishes of Substance for a Festive Sunday Morning Breakfast

By MARION GIFFORD

PERHAPS you have always been prejudiced against the use of kidneys. But you won't be, once you have tried any of the following dishes, all of them easy to prepare.

Kidney dishes such as these have delighted epicures for generations and, when you serve them forth at home, are bound to suit the taste of even the fussiest husband and offspring.

For a starter, try one of the most choice of all recipes—kidneys in white wine. They're perfect for a Sunday morning breakfast, or for an informal buffet supper. They may be served on toast or on rice, or in flaky pastry shells.

Kidneys in White Wine

6 lamb kidneys
2 tablespoons butter or drippings
¼ teaspoon salt
Pinch of pepper
1 bay leaf
1 teaspoon flour
½ cup white wine

Wash kidneys, split and remove fat and membrane. Soak ½ hour in salted water. Drain and dry well. Place fat in pan, when hot add sliced lamb kidneys, salt, pepper and bay leaf. Cook over hot flame, stirring almost constantly for 5 minutes. Sprinkle on flour, mixing well. Add wine and cook until thickened. Remove bay leaf. Serve on toast or on rice.

Curried Veal Kidneys

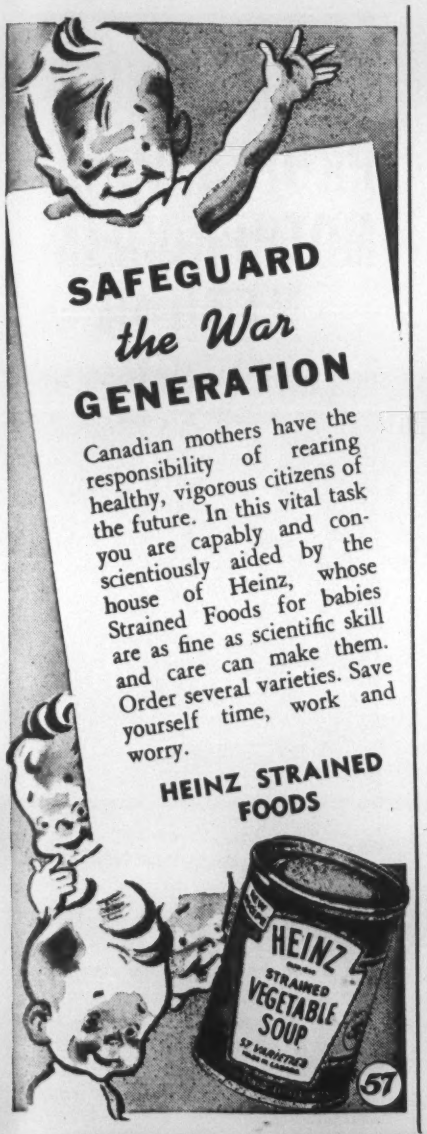
6 veal kidneys
1½ tablespoons drippings
1 tablespoon flour
1 large onion, chopped
1 clove garlic
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons curry powder

Wash kidneys, split and remove fat and membrane. Soak in salted water ½ hour. Drain and dry well; cut into ½-inch strips. Melt fat in pan. When hot, add flour and stir until browned. Add onion and garlic, sauté until browned. Add kidneys, cover pan and cook slowly 5 minutes. Remove cover, stir in seasonings, blending well. Remove garlic and serve with boiled rice. Approximate yield: 6 servings.

Kidney Pie

3 lamb kidneys
1 pound round steak, cut in cubes
2 large onions, chopped fine
1 tablespoon minced parsley
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 bay leaf
1 cup water

Wash lamb kidneys, split and remove white membrane and fat. Put in saucepan, cover with water and bring to a boil. Drain and cut into pieces. Dip kidney and steak pieces in flour. Place layer of meat, a layer of onions and a sprinkling of parsley in dish. Season with salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Repeat, ending with onions. Add bay leaf and water. Cover, cook slowly in a slow oven (300°F.) 3 hours. Remove from oven, thicken gravy if desired. Cover with a rich pastry crust. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) 20 minutes to brown crust.


SAFEGUARD
the War
GENERATION
Canadian mothers have the responsibility of rearing healthy, vigorous citizens of the future. In this vital task you are capably and conscientiously aided by the house of Heinz, whose Strained Foods for babies are as fine as scientific skill and care can make them. Order several varieties. Save yourself time, work and worry.
HEINZ STRAINED FOODS
HEINZ
STRAINED
VEGETABLE
SOUP
57

Summer and the Dark Lady

By MONA GOULD

WE USED to go down to the Cottage the week-end of the "24th" to get it opened up and ready for the summer. I can remember still the mounting excitement as we rounded the turn at Erie Rest and coasted down into the valley and down the gravelly twisting road that led to the foot of our back steps.

It was a long climb to the Cottage. But it was worth it. I was the smallest, so I always scrambled out, seizing a couple of coats or something I could handle and whistling "Bobs", the black and white bulldog. Up the wooden steps we went in breathless sharp excitement. I never got over the lovely mixture of shock and joy that was near to love, when the lake came into view—far below—seen through a frieze of poplars whose leaves were never still!

The winter doors came off first. Bogey and Mook and Doug saw to that. There was a great prying and grunting and manly striving and heaving and the terrible suspenses of waiting, and then the front doors were unlocked and we went in.

Who can describe the smell of a summer cottage as it is sniffed by the nose of a child? It is not the same with grown ups. I understand that now. Then I could never understand why my mother, who loved cleanness and soap-sudsy immaculateness, would wrinkle her fine nose in distaste and frown.

To me, that first whiff seemed to contain magic. There was the resinous smell of the walls, themselves, mixed with spider webs and dusty chintz—and something cup-boardy—and linoleum—and the books that had stood on the shelves all winter.

I always had a pail or two on my painted dresser with some abandoned stones, a celluloid doll, a few bits of string and a tinny sail boat that had to be examined first.

We were allowed to interior decorate our rooms as we pleased, and each year the pictures were renewed. Mook and Doug went in for prints from Chatterbox and such, with a goodly sprinkling of dog heads and cars and planes.

Gypsy

I clipped from Ladies Home Journal! Babies . . . mostly! Although there was one picture that never came down. When I first found it I hung it high up near the top of my partition in a darkish corner because I couldn't, offhand, find a reason for putting it up at all. I didn't know what it was, anyway, but it fascinated me. It was the strong dark head of a Gipsy woman, done in very dark tones on a greenish-black background, "hideous thing" my brothers agreed, turning their backs on it.

Today it has an honored place on my apartment wall because, just before our cottage was sold, when Bogey (my father) died, I made a special visit to the cottage on purpose to get my "dark lady".

I climbed up on the rusty springs of the old bed and pried her down. I understood better why I had loved her, and almost feared her, so long ago. She is an excellent copy of John Singer Sargent's "Gipsy Woman". Properly framed in tawny wood the color of her throat, and with all the crinkles and scars ironed out that came of her being thumbtacked onto the wall all my young years, she is the joy of my heart and the envy of many a guest.

That is all I have left of the Cottage. And yet, somehow, the Dark Lady contains its *essence*. When I look at her I can remember the old sailboat, the "Tar Baby", built by my brothers. I can see them yet, pouring the boiling water onto the boards to bend them. I can smell the hot tar they caulked her with. I can remember the verandah dances under Chinese lanterns and the boy from Ridley College who was my first love, and the feel of HIS fraternity pin . . . *crunched*. . . over my heart!

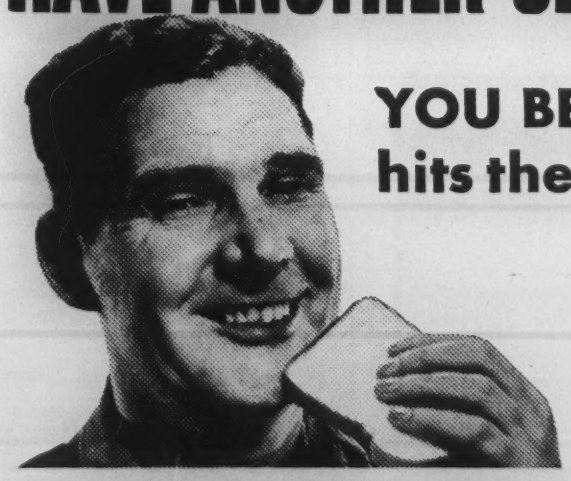
Someone else goes down to the Cottage now. But I don't want to know anything about him. When I look at the Dark Lady the Cottage is still OURS . . . and I am little again . . . and there is no war . . . and the Lake is very clear and blue.

Quality
counts most—
the steady growth
of 'Salada' sales in
Canada over half-
a-century, speaks
for itself.

The English Have A Proverb For It . . . by *Eddy*

"A stitch in time saves nine"

HAVE ANOTHER SLICE!



YOU BET—
hits the spot

—to bake bread just right, use Fleischmann's FRESH Yeast

Bread is extra important in war menus. It's not only an essential high-energy low-cost food, supplying Vitamin B, it's also a good *stretcher* for other foods. If *you* bake bread at home—use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast and be sure of light delicious loaves every time. This dependable yeast has been Canada's favorite for over 70 years. Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—with the familiar yellow label.

MADE IN CANADA

SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

PROVERBS INVITE REPETITION...

...SO DO

McCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM SODAS

CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

THE DRESSING TABLE

Times Have Changed and So Have Those Who Stand and Serve

By NAN McGLENNON COMSTOCK

SOME years ago it fell unexpectedly to my lot to enter the Merchandising World. (The capitals are intentional. When I feel strongly about anything I capitalize. Since the following sentences will doubtless be liberally sprinkled with capitals the inference is clear).

To resume. I happened to meet socially the General Merchandising Manager of a large and dignified emporium which prided itself upon catering to a select trade. I received a phone call from his office a few days later asking me to call at my earliest convenience, and this I proceeded to do with much curiosity and anticipation. The interview was pleasantly informal and its purpose was to offer me the supervision of a new Mexican Gift Shop which the store was about to install.

Since I look just about as Mexican as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, knew no Spanish and had no background of previous department store experience I was somewhat nonplussed at this suggestion. Those were pre-war days when women past thirty were not accepted with glad shouts of joy in the business world if they had the temerity to apply for a job. Yet here was I—shall I delicately add, well past thirty?—being offered this merchandising plum.

The reasons have never been entirely clear to me why this opportunity befell me but the G.M.M. did murmur something about my having majored in art history in college (I had evidently Told All in that first chance meeting) so would easily understand the intricacies of folk art, etc. Privately, I think he must have figured that I knew the Right People; I had also remarked casually that I was born in the same part of Canada from whence came the illustrious founder of this mighty store.

So—I began my Merchandising Career. I attended lectures on store history, store policy, store rules and regulations. I struggled over the intricacies of Cash-sends and Charge-sends. I had it firmly impressed upon me that the customer was always a Guest in the store and that I was a hostess, ever courteous and eager to make that customer feel at home irrespective of the actual desire to purchase. Ah, me! I believed all that. I knew nothing then of such trifles as sales quotas, stock work—nor did I know the Dear Public. I know it now. And there are species of the genus Customer that I would gladly strangle on sight. Let me list them. Possibly you, yourself, are among them. If you are, lady—reform!

First upon my list of those whom I would exterminate is the gal with the inferiority complex. There are many reasons for her feeling of inferiority and one way in which she can give vent to it is to bully a salesperson. Nothing that the luckless clerk can do will be right. The customer will criticize, heckle, argue. Rarely will she purchase. She is having her own ego re-bolstered by being temporarily in a position to command. Yet our merchandising alma mater had told us that the Customer was always right! Now, really!

Cannot Decide

Second, is the indecisive customer. Some people seem constitutionally unable to make up their minds. There is some sort of psychological disorder of which this chronic indecision is a symptom, and it would thus seem from my personal observation that about fifty percent of the shopping public must be psychopathic. They simply cannot decide. They handle, look, compare, hesitate, almost commit themselves, then retreat from that final step of yes or no. In the meantime, time flies and that Quota has to be met. What to do? We Hostesses of our store must not be rude and walk away. Usually in sheer desperation one of the adversaries gives up—and a sale is either made or not made.

Third, is the customer who is shopping for that mythical Person-Who-Has-Everything. I have never happened to meet personally such a gilded soul, but evidently his numbers are legion. If a person has Everything how can one add to his possessions? Why bother to try, and take up the salesperson's precious time?

Fourth, there is the Customer Who Shops With A Friend. This is really a bad combination. I soon learned in this case that it is the Friend who has to be sold. The Friend has been brought along either actually to give advice or to be impressed with the purchaser's buying power. The Friend takes her (seldom his — men are nicer) position in this act of barter very seriously. The salesperson must make the Friend feel her importance or the Friend will kill the sale. Often the Friend's opinion does not coincide with what the salesperson honestly believes to be the right choice for the purchaser. Am I getting complicated? Well, I think I gave you the general idea that the Friend is anathema to the salesperson.

Profitless Conversation

Next, there is the lonesome person who shops just for the comfort of having human contacts. In any large city there are many transients who find the large local department stores their best hunting ground for people to talk to while in the city. I'm really very sorry that they are strangers and know no one and wish they were home, and I know they miss their families and find the local climate difficult and the prices varying from those at home—and so on ad infinitum. But I wish they would try a park bench or the public library instead of taking up my time. That miserable quota again!

Then there is the woman who is furnishing a new home. Now that is a delightful experience, I shall admit, but why rub it in to the salesperson who evidently does not find herself similarly burdened with such problems of drapes and period decoration or she would not be doing what she does? Even in departments other than those of gift wares and home furnishings the new home owner simply has to describe the delightful new abode. Possibly I'm just jealous. It easily could be under such circumstances, don't you think?

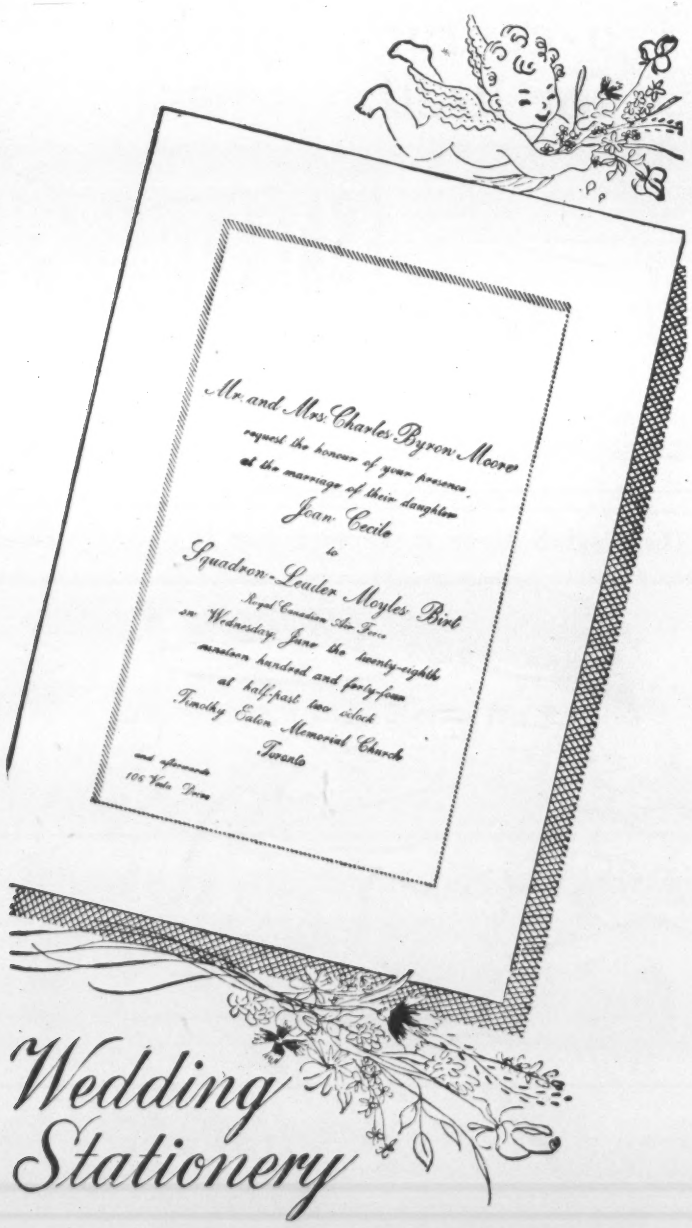
The Chee-ild

I have left the Customer Who Shops With A Child until the last. Here is a terrific problem which needs little clarification. Little Mary or Johnny can ruin any salestalk, can detract anyone's attention from merchandise being displayed for inspection, can wriggle and squirm, can actually destroy nerves, temper and merchandise. Can't you get Aunt Hanna or the lady down the street to keep the Little Dears when you have bonafide purchasing to do?

So—those are the customers I'd like to strangle. Do you blame me?

But—there is a glimmer of light on the horizon. The War. It *has* made a difference. Manpower shortages have given women in business a new position. The girls are more in demand these days and consequently are treated with more consideration. Even my merchandising alma mater has somewhat taken down its hair and admits that the customer may sometimes have to be dealt with sharply. There are too few salespersons these days to jeopardize their dispositions by blanket tolerance of customer discourtesies.

So we are beginning to adopt new tactics when our Guests honor us by their presence. We size them up quickly, and if they are among the types I have just enumerated we leave them to fuss and fume alone.



Wedding Stationery

The exceptional beauty of the Wedding Stationery produced by Birks-Ellis-Ryrie has long been recognized. Your invitations and announcements are engraved or printed in our own establishment —a fact which permits not only expert supervision of the work and moderate prices, but also unusually speedy service when necessary.

Finest Engraving		Gravette Printing	
Announcements		Either announcements or invitations	
100	from $12.00	100	$7.50
Invitations		75	$6.00
100	from $14.50	50	$4.50
(according to the style of lettering chosen)		25	$3.00

BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE

YONGE AT TEMPERANCE

Jewellers TORONTO Silversmiths

WINDSOR LONDON SUDBURY

Summer is brought into this living room by means of chintz and light fabrics. The bold design of the chintz draperies is reiterated in a wing chair, not seen in the photograph. The smoke gray cotton chenille rug matches the background of the chintz. Handsome cotton velveteen covers the tufted chairs that push together to form a loveseat.

MAKE THIS TEST TODAY!
Blessed relief from TIRED EYES
Next time eyes are overtired or smarting put two drops of Murine in each eye. Right away it starts to soothe, comfort and cleanse. Make this two-drop test . . . enjoy the relief that Murine brings. Murine was originated by an eye physician. Use it to cleanse, relax and refresh your eyes.
MADE IN CANADA
MURINE FOR YOUR EYES
SOOTHES · CLEANSES · REFRESHES

AMAZING PROFESSIONAL MOTHPROOFING METHOD

now available for home use

NO ODOR · NO WRAPPING · NO STORING AWAY

JUST a few minutes spraying with LARVEX—and Mrs. Neal has saved her husband's new suit from moth holes.

Now Mrs. Neal won't have the bother of wrapping up this suit or storing it away! She just puts it back in the closet on its usual hanger.

WHY? Moths will actually starve to death before they will eat LARVEXED clothes, sofas, or rugs!

This is the professional mothproofing method used by leading woollen mills, laundries, and dry cleaners.

And, LARVEX is inexpensive — only 83¢ for 16 ounces, $1.29 for 32 ounces. Dry-cleaning won't impair its year-long moth - protection, either.

Protect all *your* woollens this professional way. Use LARVEX!

At all Drug and Dept. stores.

LARVEX

REG. TRADE MARK

ONE SPRAYING MOTHPROOFS FOR A WHOLE YEAR

Oriental Cream GOURAUD

applied to exposed parts will prevent sun and wind burn, giving an attractive appearance at all times.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

But, just the same, my homicidal tendencies have become pretty strong and I'm quite sure that I, alone, am not to blame. It is the Guests within our gates who have turned me from a rather friendly person into someone with a wary glint in her eye every time I approach a new arrival within my domain. I have learned a lot within the last few years about human nature as well as about Mexican arts and crafts and merchandising in general.

• •

Try Pre-Mending as Dress Insurance

By DOROTHY CONQUEST

A STITCH in time never paid better dividends than now when the loosened button, the frayed buttonhole, the splitting seam that is likely to plague you on inexpensive summer dresses. Get the pre-mending habit!

Buttons, you may find, are sewed with just a few loops of the thread and stay on on longer than one wearing. Sew them firmly at the beginning—and sidestep unnecessary emergencies.

Snap fasteners and hooks and eyes need to have attention too. They receive stresses and strains that war time factories working at top speed cannot make allowances for in civilian clothing. So fasten them well *before* you wear the dress for the first time.

Check the seams. If the material is one in which the threads slip and fray easily, you might want to pink the seam edges or make an overcast finish to prevent their raveling. On sleeve seams and other points that are very likely to ravel, an overcast stitch will help the raw edges to keep intact.

It's not necessary to restitch the seams on your dresses, but if the seam stitches become loose you'll want to catch them before little holes become big slits.

Hems take a beating in these days when you walk more than you ride. Reinforce the original hem with firm tackings at each seam, if it is gored, or at intervals of about 18 inches if the skirt is straight or gathered. This gives more than just moral support to your hem and assures you that a sagging hemline won't suddenly let you down!

Check whether the belt loops are in the proper place or not. They may need a stitch or two to help them keep a neater appearance and to prevent their pulling out and letting the belt slip.

Belts, too, should come in for their share of preventative mending. Stitching that might pull out can be strengthened by a few hand stitches. Cloth-covered belt buckles must be handled with care these days. Don't pull at an occasional loose thread—it might be a vital one. Clip the stray raveled threads and keep the belt looking trim.

• •

Unbasic Language of the Ornithologists

By FREDERIC MANNING

I HAVE always considered myself a bird lover, even though from childhood I have been unable to distinguish one bird from another, when on the wing.

For that matter, I can't distinguish them when they are on a branch of a tree either.

Even in my school days when, armed with field glasses, we took to the woods for nature study I was totally incapable of sorting out the most common kinds of birds. Roaming through the woods on a bright spring day was wonderful. My troubles began when we returned and had to write about what we had seen . . . what birds we had discovered, how they built their nests, in what way the coloring of the male differed from that of the female and all the other sixty-four dollar questions I couldn't answer.

I have wished many times that I had possessed the inventiveness of a well-known woman writer.

She not only couldn't distinguish one bird from two others, but didn't care and hated the trips to the woods as well. However, she was smart. When forced to go on these expeditions she came back and wrote of birds that had not only never been seen in that particular locality but had, in all probability, never been seen anywhere else either. When confronted with these facts by her teacher, she stubbornly maintained that the birds looked like that to her.

In no time at all she was transferred to a basket-weaving class, much to the relief of all concerned, except the teacher of the basket-weaving class.

I have always envied my friends who, on seeing a bird in flight, say casually, "There's a purple-breasted so and so," or maybe "a golden-toed something or other." Couldn't I see the bit of burnt orange under the third feather of the left wing, or the spot of faded brown behind the ear?

I couldn't, and thought I was doing well if I could tell whether the bird was red or yellow without spots of any sort.

Eventually I became discouraged and decided to concentrate on bird calls, thinking they would be more in my line.

The Casual Ear

On walks with any of my bird knowing friends they would, on hearing a bird call, turn a casual ear (I love that expression) and say, "That's a so and so." (I hope no one is misinterpreting that expression). "You can tell by the way it goes " 'Wheee-e-e-e-e-' "—or " 'Zit, Zit, Zit'."

Well they could tell me anything. I would dash home, get out a bird book, and look up that particular brand of bird. According to one book it gave a very clear and nasal "PEENT" while another book said it went "CA-CA-CA" or maybe "Cack-Cack."

How in Heaven's name one is expected to tell birds by their calls when the various ornithologists can't get any closer together than that, is beyond me.

They also spoke of other songs that fascinated me. One bird gave a deep "Wit-Wit" repeated several times, others went "TZIP, TZIP" or "Cha-Cha" or a loud, whining "Charr-Charr."

I have always wanted to hear the bird that went "NYA-NYA" and the other that gave a loud "Yank-Yank."

My musical training hasn't extended to trills and roulades that go "TZIP, TZIP" or "Charr-Charr."

Maybe in Magyar or Slavonic folksongs you get them, but otherwise—no.

Most birds, according to my books, have songs that are sharp and resonant, a rollicking cry, a shrill two-syllabled shriek, a grass-hopper squeaking, or just a twitter.

The writers were only admittedly defeated by one which they openly acknowledged gave a "loud shrieking call, utterly impossible to describe."

Cheerful Defeat

That cheered me up no end and reconciled me to the fact that the only bird call I can recognize is the cuckoo's.

I have no trouble with this one when it occurs in an orchestral number and the number is entitled "Spring Voices".

Aquacade Leg Lotion
Today's most natural
"Cosmetic Stocking"
Pounding the pavement or lolling in luxury . . . no matter where your legs go or what they do this summer, see that they look young, streamlined, sleek-looking. Helena Rubinstein's sensational "Cosmetic Stocking," Aquacade Leg Lotion, gives exactly the effect you want—a smooth, flattering, golden-beige loveliness, with tiny blemishes hidden, and a natural look and feel. Easy to apply, quick-drying, long-lasting. 4 oz. bottle—1.00. And don't forget Helena Rubinstein's "Magic" Depilatory Wax. Use it regularly to remove every trace of unattractive superfluous hair. 1.75.
AQUACADE
LEG LOTION
helena rubinstein
Helena Rubinstein
126 BLOOR STREET WEST • TORONTO

THE OTHER PAGE

British Airmen Like Canadians More Than They Like Canada

By RUTH HONDERICH

ASK any British airman or seaman brought here by the war what he likes best about Canada. If he is honest, he will likely tell you he is more impressed with Canadians than with their country.

He likes Canadians because they are warm, friendly, easy to talk to. He doesn't like the weather, central heating, and the long distance between towns.

Most of these young Britons think Canadians more sociable and less reserved than their people at home. They say we are more open about welcoming strangers. Often when they sit down in a train or bus beside someone they have never met, they are invited for the next weekend before the journey is over.

"It's easier to start a conversation here," said a Durham county sergeant. "You don't have to worry about silences when you talk to a Canadian. There just aren't any."

All British servicemen want to talk about the friendliness of Canadians. They say the hospitality showered upon them has been marvellous. Occasionally it is the Briton who makes the first move towards getting acquainted, but on the whole it is apparent that most of them fell in love with the Canadian people the moment some family made a friendly overture.

A typical case was a Liverpool lad in the RAF. Posted to a prairie training station a long distance from town he had been miserably homesick until a Red Deer, Alberta, family invited him to their home and made him feel like one of their own. Things were different after that. He had somewhere to go on his leaves. He felt he belonged.

It was the same with a petty officer from Portsmouth waiting for a boat in Montreal. In this country for the first time, he felt strange and alone until a French-Canadian family invited him to stay with them. And the funny part of it was, he said, they often had to fall back on the sign language, for he couldn't speak a word of French and they had a hard time trying to understand his accent.

A Matter of Accent

For the most part, visiting Britons like the Canadian accent. There are a number who after eight months in this country still think it "rather harsh in the men but quite charming in some of the girls." The majority say we speak slowly.

A pilot officer from London told of a fellow Briton he had met on an RCAF station in Western Canada who had beautifully mixed his Lancashire dialect with Canadian slang. "It sure was funny to hear him," the officer said. "A few of our fellows got right to work on him and converted him back."

One airman who didn't seem to want any converting said almost boastfully, "They tell me I speak quite like a Canadian now." To the native ear he sounded hardly more Canadian than George Formby.

The odd "crack" some Canadians take now and again at the British servicemen gets home all right, but seems to be enjoyed rather than resented. One tar had been speaking in glowing terms of the Canadians and then gingerly tucked in the remark, "You know they like to take a little dig at us now and then."

Most of the British seamen one meets in Canada have spent previous leaves in the United States. They are quick to volunteer that they prefer Canada. And not because Americans treat them unkindly. They are impressed with the shows on Broadway and the way "things move fast down there," but as a pint-sized seaman from Cardiff put it, "We feel more like foreigners in the U.S. Here we feel as though we are among our own people." One young tar who had spent seven months in the United States remarked that he thought Canadians more polite.

The majority of British airmen plan to settle down at home when the war is over. A number hope to return here, among them some of the several thousand who have married Canadian girls.

"For a man quite willing to work Canada is a land with plenty of opportunities," is the opinion of an ambitious young airman of Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire. "But there is no room here for the man who slacks and scrounges on someone else." Before returning to England he made enquiries about joining the CBC staff after the war.

Britons in Canada are at a loss to understand the Canadian sense of humor. An officer of the Fleet Air Arm was riding along in a bus beside a young Canadian girl when they passed a sign on the roadway.

"I say there," he asked, "what exactly are tractors with bugs?" The sign had said, "Tractors with bugs prohibited." He didn't think it a bit funny when the girl laughingly explained that some juvenile had probably thought it a big joke to change "lugs" to "bugs". Of course it works both ways. When a Briton thinks he has a good yarn to tell some of his Canadian friends, he sometimes has a hard time raising a laugh.

Make-up Too Obvious

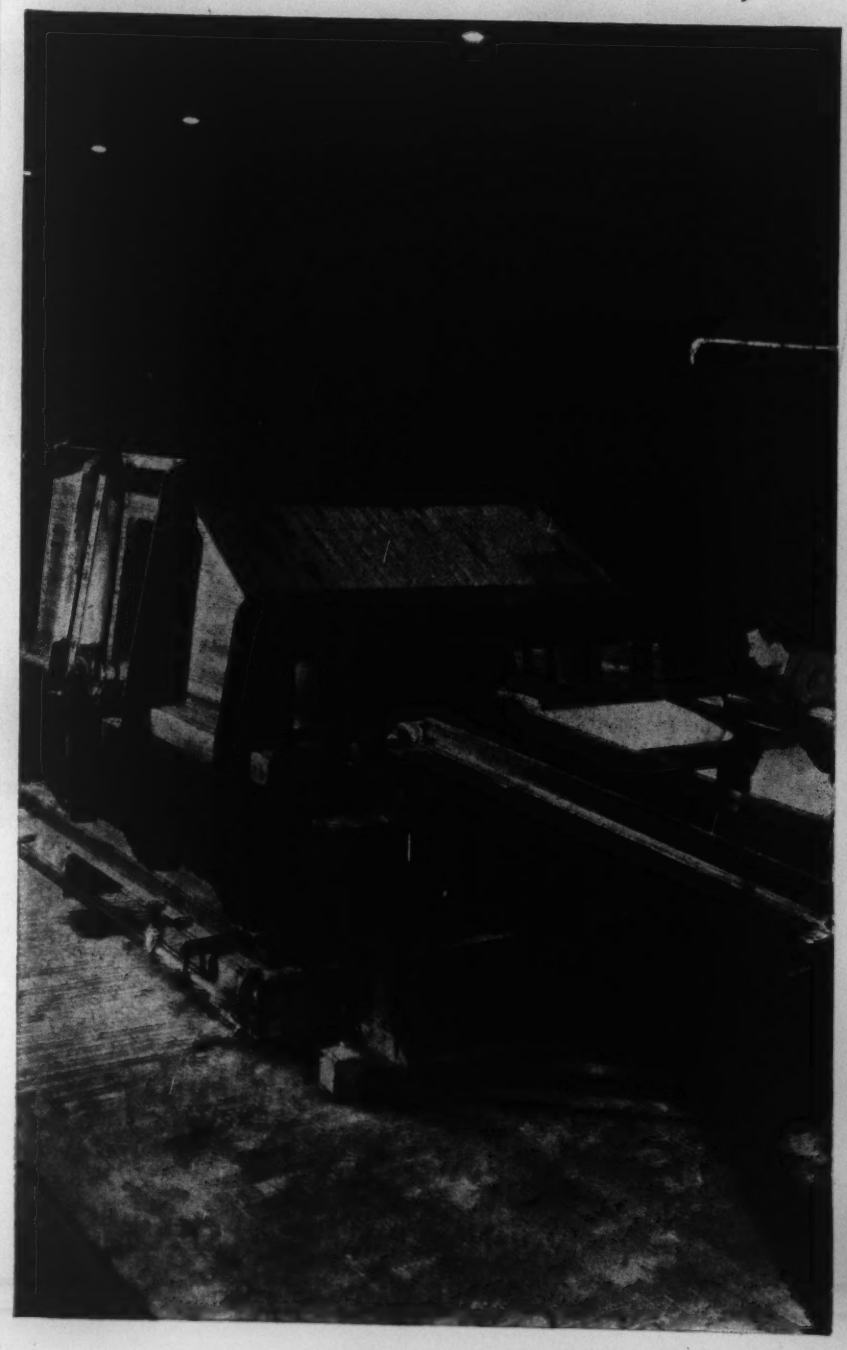
Opinion on Canadian girls is divided. The English boys like them. They think them attractive and like the way they dress. In fact, the majority will admit that they are better dressed than their British sisters. At the same time they hasten to add that Canadian girls can get more clothes and are inclined to spend more time on their appearance.

They comment on the way Canadian girls use make-up. Even before wartime restrictions on the sale of cosmetics came into effect in Britain, their women folk used much less, they say. Although few Britons make a point of saying so, one gets the impression that they don't like make-up when it's too obvious.

"I think you have some very pretty girls here," said a navy officer from Nottingham, "but a certain percentage of them get their beauty out of little jars. The girls here are more made up than our girls. I don't like to see the stuff put on so thick and heavy."

All British servicemen will tell you Canadian girls are friendly and easy to get along with. But to get one of them to say he likes them better than the girls at home is another thing. He is quite likely to tell you, "Yes I like Canadian girls. They

(*Continued on Next Page*)



A tank for fire-water or roof over a permanent wave

Even if you have a Koroseal raincoat, shower curtain, ironing pad and other things — you haven't seen anything yet!

"FIRE WATER" is acid that can't even be kept in glass bottles because it eats the glass, yet must be handled in tanks holding thousands of gallons for certain treatment of metals. But one material, Koroseal, can be used as a tank lining because it stands acids as well as air, sun, water, oils and other things, without losing its strength.

Koroseal is flexible, not as highly elastic as rubber but can be made as hard or as soft as needed. It can be molded to any shape, can be transparent, white, black or any color — can be used in solid forms, sheet forms or as a coating for cloth, paper, even metal.

Light, transparent Koroseal coatings make fabrics or paper completely waterproof — for use in such things as baby pants, rain capes and hoods ("roofs over permanent waves," as in the picture), curtains, tablecloths; *may* include stainproof wall paper, paper containers for foods and no telling what other unexpected things in the future. These Koroseal coatings won't get soft and sticky, won't dry out and crack or get brittle. The small pictures above show some of the Koroseal products made and sold before the war, and some day, of course, they'll all be back in the stores.

While Koroseal still can't be sold for home use, it's available for many essential industrial uses. Reasonable amounts can be used for experiment, and we're glad to discuss possible future products, to help make plans or do development work. Write us if you have any problem for which a durable covering, coating or solid flexible material might give the answer. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada Limited (Koroseal Division), Kitchener, Ontario.*

Koroseal Reg. T.M.

Koroseal BY

B.F. Goodrich

This general view of a beachhead on the Normandy coast as Allied troops and equipment move along the sloping sandy stretch in their advance inland suggests the high degree of organization required to direct the movements of men and materiel in territory of which little was known except the information obtained through aerial mapping prior to the invasion. The barrage balloon has been hoisted as protection against possible dive bomber attack, but R.A.F. fighters maintained the beachhead umbrella and very few Nazi planes were able to break through.

(*Continued from Page* 32)

dress better than our girls, and I believe they are more friendly." And then when you are all ready to hear him admit that for those reasons he prefers Canadian girls, out will come a remark like, "When I go home I hope to get engaged."

Debate on Girls

One RAF officer from Heston, Middlesex, admitted quite frankly he was not keen on the girls in this country, and explained why he thought most Britons liked their own girls best. "Our girls are more reserved," he said. "We like them that way. They have a broader outlook, and they seem, to me, to be more feminine."

A fellow officer disagreed in part. He thought that by mixing with boys at an earlier age, Canadian girls were at an advantage, and as a result they were the ones who grew up with the wider perspective.

Although they admire the girls here for their friendliness, these young envoys of Britain feel that friendliness is a thing that can sometimes be overdone. For instance, a group of newly-winged men said they had been rather embarrassed at dinner in a downtown Toronto restaurant when several girls who had been sitting nearby came over to their table and insisted on starting a conversation.

When it comes to who are the better dancers, British servicemen are in perfect agreement. Canadian girls simply cannot waltz. They are all right at jitterbugging, the Britons say, but in the waltzes "they cannot do the corners somehow." On the other hand, a Surrey tar said the girls at the dances complained that he talked too fast to be understood.

Having heard of Canada's sub-zero winters, these Britons are surprised on their arrival to see so many wooden buildings. They say that in Great Britain where the winters are not nearly as severe, most houses are made of brick.

The changeability and extremes of our weather are not to their liking. Although they find the winter in Canada miserably cold, central heating seems too hot. They are surprised to find so few people using their fireplaces. But they say the air is clearer and cleaner than it is in Britain.

Where the Lights Go On

Coming to Canada, with its bright lights and well-filled shops, is to these men like returning to a peacetime world. They hear less talk of war and politics than they did at home. They feel Canadians are less conscious of the war than the people of the British Isles but they do not censure them for it. They realize, as one little sergeant put it, "if you are not as aware of the war as we are, it is likely because you are pretty far from it."

It is amazing to a Canadian how much these young sailors and airmen know about the Dominion's war effort. The seamen are most anxious to praise our ships. "The workmanship and fittings in your ships are marvellous," said a Cardiff tar. "They have juke boxes, washing machines, and all the comforts of home."

Listening to some English sailors talk about buying cosmetics to take home with them, a Canadian girl could not resist the temptation of asking how on earth they were able to tell the right shades. "Oh that's nothing at all," piped up a Manchester man. "We just ask for 'natural!' "

And while they are here, waiting for their ships or training for their wings, these gallant men enjoy walking down our streets at night, able to see where they are going; looking at the "smooth super cars," and buying stockings and things in the shops for their sisters and sweethearts at home.

It is not fair to label them chronic fault-finders because they dislike our weather and certain of our customs. It is only natural that they should prefer what they have been used to. And often as time goes on these first dislikes become very much tempered. A Pontypridd LAC probably expressed the general feeling when he said, "I miss my new wife, but on the whole Canada is very pleasant."

W. C. BUTLER, of Toronto, who was elected president of the Canadian Underwriters' Association, at the seventh annual meeting of the Association held in Quebec City.

SNYDER'S Sani-bilt Sectional Furniture lends charm and individuality to your living room . . . gives you an expression of the modern trend in comfort. You can have these fascinating new Snyder's Sani-bilt Sectional pieces anywhere you may live in Canada. Ask your furniture dealer for Snyder's Sani-bilt.

Snyder's LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

Snyder's Limited, Waterloo, Ont., Montreal, Que.

Provocative Portrait

Simon simple . . . but so adroit! Sheer black, cool black, black black . . . done with subtle understatement. Black background for your pearls, your flowers, your colouring, *you!* Rayon sheer crepe—low, bowed neckline, cape sleeve clipped short to flutter flirtatiously. Size 12. $29.95.

MAIN STORE — FOURTH FLOOR

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Britain Compromising on Employment Plan

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

In its plan for full employment after the war the British Government favors control, but a control that will operate through processes indissoluble from individual freedom. Its control measures would be manipulation of interest rates, public investment and social insurance contributions.

Major criticism of the plan has come from its over-all purpose to give "encouragement" to private industry. Mr. Layton points out this is contradictory to the purpose of maintaining individual freedom. Increased control is bound to accompany any "encouragement".

London.

THE *Wall Street Journal* does not think very much of the full employment program outlined by the British Government, and the cause of its dislike is the cause of all the major controversy that the scheme has so far aroused, and that it is sure to arouse in the future. Before the plan was announced the major division in the British domestic political sphere was on the issue of government control or individual freedom after the war, and the opposition of certain groups to the proposals now is consistent with their devotion to the principle of *laissez faire* in business and industry.

It is arguable that these groups have misinterpreted the plan profoundly, and it is in fact true that some critics, of a different kind, are against the plan for what they consider to be its antagonism to the idea of control. But whether this is so or not is immaterial to the basic difference between the school of control and the school of freedom.

What is interesting is that the British Government is certainly itself in no doubt whatever on the subject. It is convinced that it has decided that there shall be control but that control shall be operated through the processes indissoluble from individual freedom. Lest this should appear contradictory it should be pointed out that the inclination of the Government has always been very strongly in favor of the retention of the freedoms on which British greatness was founded and its compulsions always in favor of control, so that a compromise was more likely than a blunt decision.

Sir William Beveridge, whose own plan for eradicating unemployment is expected any moment, has reported that he finds it hard to see how an effective program can be made to work except by collective action. He says "Are not Squalor, Want, Disease and Ignorance there to be overcome by collective action?" His fear is that the creation of these most desirable new objectives unaccompanied by a creation of a new economic and social apparatus is an impossibility.

Allocation Problem

The Government has in fact proposed certain considerable measures of control. So far as the transitional period is concerned, the problem will be the allocation of labor and raw materials, for the problem will be more one of shortage in these than of excess. Control in this phase will mean a system of priorities, and a maintenance of control over consumption through rationing, and of prices and capital issues. Such a procedure implies virtually the continuation of the war system, and is proper in an immediate post-war context.

At this stage, too, the Government intends to influence the movement of labor (after all, the Barlow Report was *not* forgotten), and to promote training. Here there is abundant con-

(Continued on Next Page)

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Blair Gordon

BLAIR GORDON, who last week became first vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and who in all probability will be president a year from now, following precedent, will be one of the youngest men ever to hold that office. He was born Jan 9, 1900.

Just how he is going to find time for his Presidential duties may be puzzling him, but others who know him have confidence that he'll do a good job. He's a hard-working person with a keen mind and quick body. He is also very, very well informed. At 44 he is President of Dominion Textile Company Limited, director of the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific Railway, Mutual Life of Canada, Canadian Car and Foundry and other important enterprises.

Perhaps the reason he covers so much ground so thoroughly is his mental habit of concentrating on one thing at a time. "When I'm sitting behind this desk," he said to a visitor at Dominion Textile recently, "I want to concentrate on textile matters," a remark which deferred discussion of another subject. Everyone even remotely connected with the cotton textile industry concedes that Blair Gordon knows the job—from the buying of cotton to presenting an annual statement to shareholders. The company's most notable achievement in its latest year was the manufacture of cotton goods at cost low enough to save the Dominion treasury from having to put up cash to keep prices under the ceiling, despite the fact that raw cotton and other costs were higher than in the base period. The only subsidies were on authorized imports of grey cloth and rayon staple fibre.

Despite his busy life and important positions in the commercial world, Mr. Gordon finds time for other activities. He plays golf, tennis and polo, but in these days brief spells at tennis seem to be his limit.

He was a school boy when the other war started but by 1918 he had a commission in the air force and the Armistice halted at Halifax his journey toward the fighting front. His war work this time (besides directing companies largely engaged in M. & S. contracts) has been, among other things, a thankless but eventually successful directorship of Federal Aircraft Limited, a Crown company. He has served the Montreal Charities Federation as chairman of the special names committee and, report says, has done that job, like others he takes on, exceptionally well.

Someone has said that Canadian manufacturers have to be smarter than those in other countries because our market is both sparse and widespread. Consumers wish to keep up with the U.S. Joneses and don't understand much of the difficulties of distribution here as compared to the more southerly market with its 135,000,000 of consumers. Blair Gordon readily will be conceded to be in the front rank of Canadian manufacturers—a realist politically as well as an expert in his own field. If next year the problem of postwar readjustment of world trade is right on our doorstep the C.M.A. will have an official spokesman who not only has thought much on the subject but who also is confident that Canada has an opportunity to grow and prosper if the fetters of governmental and international control do not bind us too tightly.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Socialism in Saskatchewan

By P. M. RICHARDS

SPEAKING as an advocate of private enterprise and the rights of minorities, I see little present reason for alarm over the CCF victory in Saskatchewan. The CCF program offered electors was a moderate and not unreasonable one, intended to provide a more balanced economy and more stable public purchasing power, and if the new government confines itself to implementing this program and does not venture into the paths of communistic state socialism outlined in the CCF Regina Manifesto, upholders of private enterprise and personal liberty need not feel dismay. Obviously any improvement in the position of the people of Saskatchewan will benefit the whole of Canada.

But there would be cause for alarm if the new government should regard itself as having a mandate to wage war against private enterprise and private profit, and should proceed to arbitrarily expropriate private property without regard for the rights of owners and without compensation satisfactory to the owners. Such a course would split Canada wide open, cause most bitter dissension in all sections and amongst all groups of the nation, and blacken this country's prospects by driving into exile its much-needed private capital and its most capable enterprisers. United States capital, which plays so large a part in providing employment in Canada, would take flight and U.S. branch plants would be liquidated.

Fortunately for Saskatchewan and Canada, there is little present indication of such disastrous developments. The premier-elect seems to be a man with his feet on the ground, unlikely to be carried away by the flights of fancy of some who wear his party badge. The people of Saskatchewan are as good Canadians and citizens as any elsewhere, and a majority of them, by due democratic process, have voted Mr. Douglas and his party into office. Premier Patterson said he wished the incoming government every success in meeting its problems; this should be the attitude of all. As a legally constituted government, it will be entitled to receive the co-operation of all good citizens.

Criticism Should Be Constructive

But criticism is certainly in order and as certainly will be presented; if that criticism is sincere and Mr. Douglas is sincere (which he appears to be) it will have good results. If, on the other hand, it is designed only to serve the interests of the critics, and if it is accompanied by obstructionist tactics to the same end, it will create resentment and bitterness and perhaps do very serious harm to the cause of private enterprise everywhere.

Premier Patterson, it is generally conceded, has given Saskatchewan good government. The voting in of the CCF thus seems more than ordinarily remarkable. The fact that the CCF is a socialist party is no proof that the majority of Saskatchewan voters want "state socialism". Rather, the indications are that like many other citizens of Canada, and of Britain, they are disturbed by the possibility that unemployment and "hard times" will follow the ending of the war, and so they have given practical approval to CCF proposals intended to provide more jobs and more stability of purchasing power.

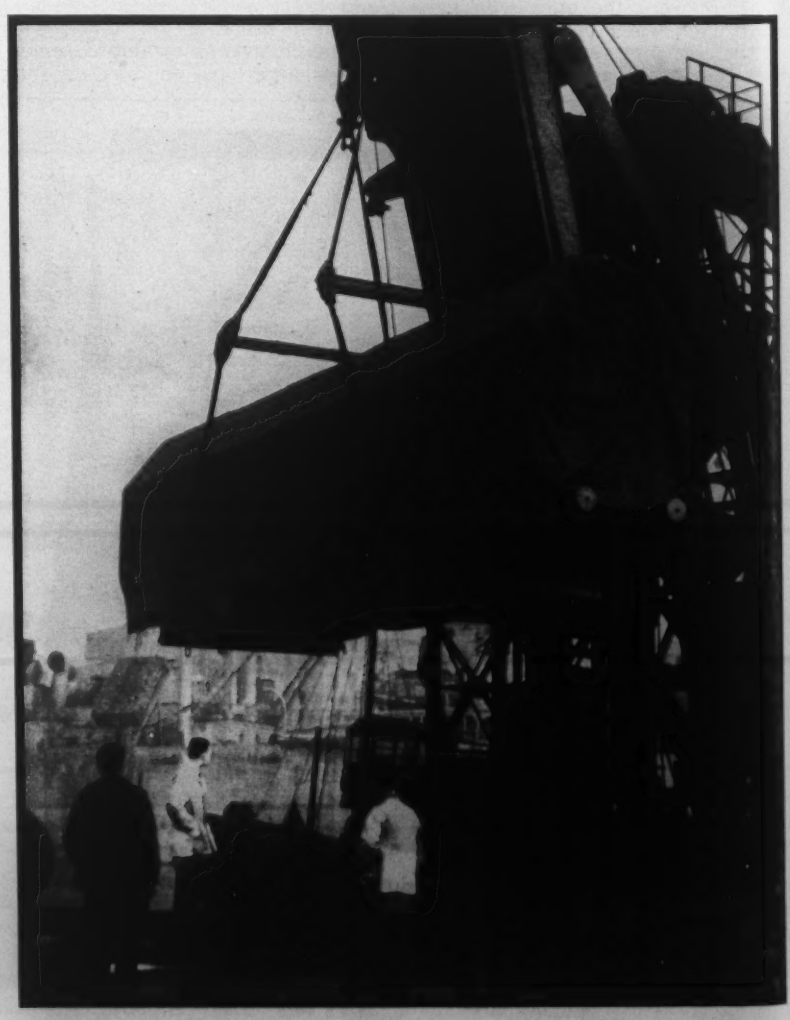
Mr. Douglas and his party promised them "the early establishment of a number of secondary industries which, along with the development of the province's natural resources, will increase the provincial income. This will provide the government with additional funds necessary to implement its social service program." The industries would include plants to process grain alcohol, alcohol synthetic rubber, wheat starch, wheat syrup, wheat glycol and linseed oil, from grain to be "abundantly available" in Saskatchewan after the war. So far as possible, the industries would be developed by co-operative organizations, as "this leaves control in the hands of the people and eliminates possible bureaucracy".

This Socialism Seems Pretty Good

Also note these Douglas statements: "We avoided running a social service election campaign for the reason that under present conditions, funds are not available to permit the immediate enactment of social legislation. We intend to do everything we promised, but it must be done in stages and as finances and trained personnel are made available. Although taxation might be increased in a few instances and savings made through more efficient administration of governmental affairs, it is only through increased provincial income that sufficient money will be available to bear the costs." If this is socialism, it's a pretty good brand of it, I would say. The people of Saskatchewan are proposing to take steps to help themselves co-operatively, by raising the value of their products through processing them. Who will quarrel with them on this score?

Mr. Douglas and his friends will find themselves on much more questionable and less secure ground, however, if they venture into the field of expropriation of privately-owned enterprises, whether deemed "monopolistic" or not . It is not easy to classify industries on this ground. And, in this hitherto-free Canada, most people seem to feel that to take what doesn't belong to you is just as wrong for a government as for an individual. The Rev. Mr. Douglas should know about this. And aren't the farmers of Saskatchewan free-enterprisers, capitalists and workers for profit?

Powerful private enterprise throughout Canada should not condemn the new Saskatchewan government for its party label, but wait to judge it by its acts. And in the meantime, private enterprise might well judge itself.



More power to Russia! And here it is — an 80-ton boiler unit, burning either coal or oil, part of one of the remarkable mobile power stations which Britain is shipping to Russia. Boilers, turbines and generators are mounted on railway trucks to follow closely in the wake of advancing troops. Each unit has a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts, sufficient to provide essential services, such as light and heat, over a wide area and enable small factories to start operating again, as quickly as possible after the Germans have been driven out of cities and towns.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

trol, but no decision in principle emerges from it because of the particular and unavoidable compulsion of the adjustment period.

It is in the longer-term proposals that the effort to have the best of both worlds appears. The objectives are threefold. Total expenditure on goods and services must be maintained. Wages and prices must be kept stable. Labor must be sufficiently mobile.

The Means

The means suggested to achieve these ends deserve close attention.

Interest rates are to be manipulated (using the word in its nice sense) so as to influence the flow of capital, and this control over investment is to be matched, where the need arises, by expansion in public investment to balance unwanted declines in private investments and overseas demand, while general consumption is to be adjusted according to need by varying social insurance contributions.

Well and good. But as a part of the total plan "encouragement" is to be given to private enterprise. Here is the rub. The apprehension that inspires the Individualists is that things may come to pass that will hinder the free development of private enterprise, and they regard any measure of Government control whatsoever as being an attack upon their citadel. And they are right.

Any development of control can be achieved only at the loss of individual freedom. It follows that any development of individual freedom (or its "encouragement") can only be achieved at the loss of control. The argument is therefore whether the Government's proposals are not essentially contradictory, and whether a new choice will have to be made later on that will disturb the balance of a plan whose attractiveness now is largely a result of its bland eschewing of the really knotty point.

If we are to consider the future in this sense it is important to remember that the Government, or Governments, whose responsibility it will be to implement the plan may very well be of a considerably different political complexion from the War Coalition, and if that is so the practical consideration is how far the proposals for the transition period are (a) reasonable in themselves and (b) consistent with what we know to be the political principles of the present Government. For the Coalition is likely to have the determining say in that direction of transition even though it may not see it completely out.

On this point we may be satisfied. The transition proposals are reasonable economically and consistent politically. On the other issues it is difficult to be so sanguine. The present Government would have the greatest trouble in adapting itself to the inherent incompatibilities of the plan. A Government is not a chameleon. And any other Government, which would assuredly have a decided political color, would be either for control or against it, and the plan would become a fond and academic memory.

It is hard to have to use critical words of so notable an effort to chart the future, and praise is due to the authors, particularly Lord Keynes, for the close attention given to a fundamental question in a period of overriding military preoccupation. But it is very necessary to consider plans for the future of Britain with the most meticulous care, and the problem of conquering unemployment is patently a matter of the first importance. Perhaps Sir William Beveridge's plan will indicate how the post-transition period can be charted between the Charybdis of absolute control and the Scylla of absolute individualism.

NEWS OF THE MINES

More Ore at Steep Rock

By JOHN M. GRANT

ONE war has been won! The battle of beaches is over! No longer will the sandy shores of Steep Rock Lake be available for bathing, swimming or basking in the sun by the people of Atikokan, Northwestern Ontario. The need for iron has superseded the health requirements of mere humans, as war needs and a desire to afford Canada independence in iron requirements for post-war expansion, has entirely changed the geographical complexion of the Steep Rock area less than 150 miles from Port Arthur.

•

A veritable mountain of iron ore is rising out of the bed of Steep Rock Lake, which has now been divided into two small lakes, is the way one Steep Rock official, recently back from the property, describes the picture there today following the diversion of the lake waters. All the surrounding beaches fell or slipped down as the water receded and now the study of the lake bottom, where already exposed, and the shores that have been uncovered to a depth of 90 feet reveals the presence of float ore in many new localities indicating that further large deposits of iron ore may be found in different parts of the lake bed.

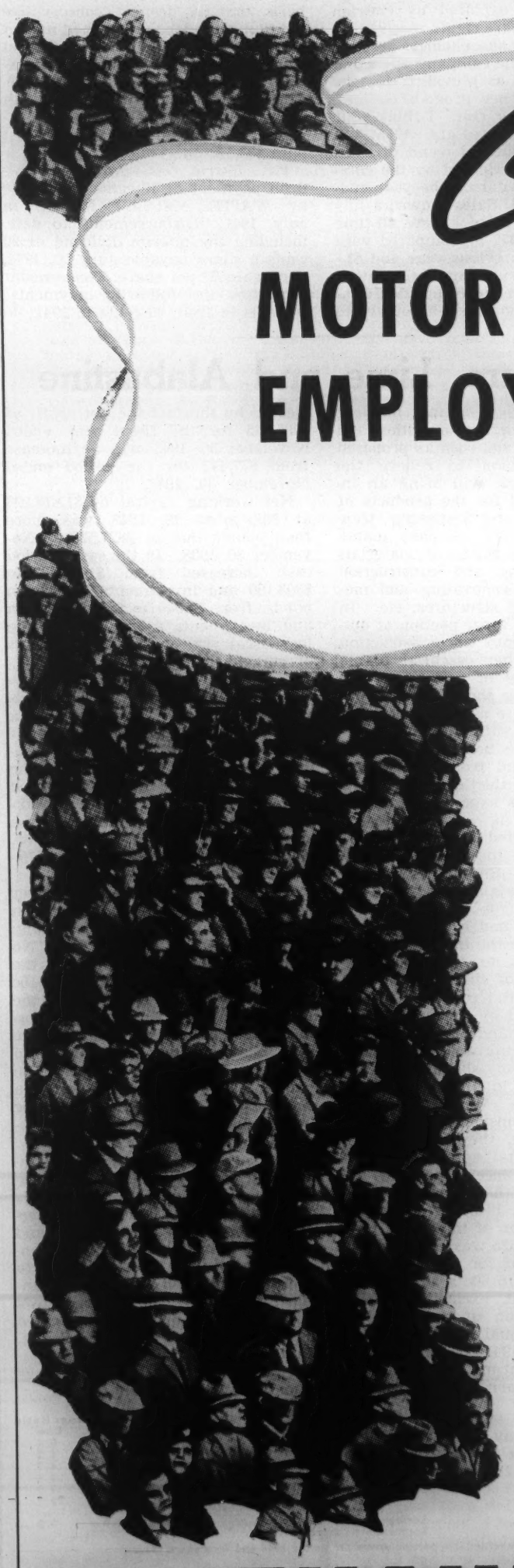
•

Incidentally it is interesting to note that the southeast arm, which is shallow, is dry now and regarded as of considerable promise. The depth here is only from 40 to 50 feet and all the water is out with indications of an orebody, believed to be manganiferous iron ore, which is especially sought after by steel makers. No work has been done in this section of the property as yet, but its testing is planned as soon as expedient.

•

Ofttimes described as Canada's "$20,000,000 iron ore enterprise," which total includes expenditures of the Canadian National Railway, the Ontario Hydro Commission, as well as Steep Rock Iron Mines, with production slated to commence at the beginning of August, Steep Rock will have in 17 months completed what was figured in the original plans to necessitate three years, that is from the commencement of construction to attainment of production. Costs of this huge undertaking are reported well within estimates, in fact, the company will go into production with between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 of working capital still in the treasury. This new iron enterprise involves a large program of expenditures on the part of the Canadian National Railway, to be spread over a period of years, which will include rehabilitation of tracks, building of docks, improvement of grades and the provision of addi-

(*Continued on Page* 39)



Canada's

MOTOR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY EMPLOYS 450,000 PERSONS

... more than all other forms of transportation combined!

★ That statement surprises almost everybody. But it's a fact. If all the employees of the motor transport industry in Canada were gathered in one city, it would be almost half the size of greater Toronto—or equal to the combined populations of Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor!

In addition, the motor transport industry gives employment to thousands of other Canadians, for it must have equipment, tires, gasolene, parts and many other supplies. The wages its employees spend for necessities provide jobs for many more thousands.

Postwar Jobs for Better-Trained Canadians

It is estimated that, at least, 45% of the motor transport industry's pre-war skilled personnel are serving with the armed forces. In this motorized war, these men are receiving training and experience which will be of tremendous benefit to both them and the industry after the war. Whether or not there will be jobs for these returning men will depend directly on the state of the industry at war's end.

A Serious Situation Exists

Highway transportation grew from practically nothing to where it is today in the past 25 years. Trucks and Trailers and freight terminals were bought out of earnings. Today heavy wartime traffic is burning up the equipment so laboriously acquired and few replacements have been available. On the other hand, freight rates have been frozen while operators' costs continue to skyrocket.

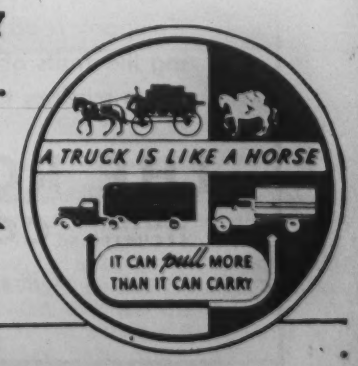
In spite of these obstacles, the motor transport industry is doing an outstanding job—but, obviously, it cannot survive indefinitely under such conditions.

The Answer is a Simple One

Only two things need be done to preserve Canada's indispensable motor transport industry: (1) make sure the industry is supplied with an adequate number of vehicles and repair parts—(2) permit the use of a rate schedule which will enable the carriers to operate on at least a break-even basis.

Fruehauf Trailer Company
of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que.

FRUEHAUF "ENGINEERED Trailers TRANSPORTATION"



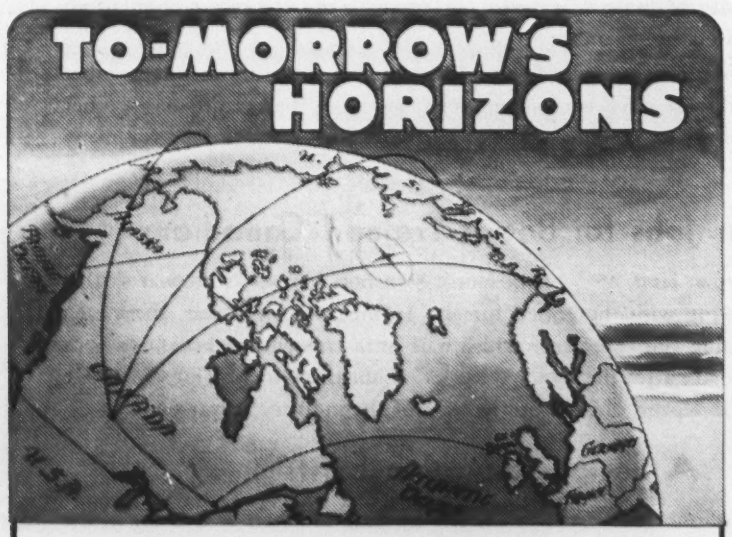
GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

Enquiries Invited

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

When Victory Is Won . . .
Your Victory Bonds Will Aid Prosperity

Burns Bros. & Denton
LIMITED
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds
224 BAY STREET, TORONTO — AD. 9371
DIRECTORS:
Charles F. W. Burns, W. H. Denton, Walter Bolton
P. C. Mulholland, W. Allan Dyment, D. S. Beatty, L. S. Mitchell



Man takes wing; intrepid airmen blaze new global trails; the world shrinks under the speed of air travel, and vast new regions are laid open to development.

Post-war skyways, following the Great Circle routes to the north, will place Canada at the cross-roads of the world, with wide scope for promoting international trade, travel, and understanding.

With the progress of to-morrow, Canadians will, as in the past, find The Royal Trust Company ready to serve them in safeguarding the fruits of their labours, while at home or on missions to new horizons.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY — PERSONAL SERVICE
Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

G. T. F., Toronto, Ont.— A diversified interest in some close-up properties in the Larder Lake camp is held by WESLEY GOLD MINES. It still retains the original group of eight claims to the south and east of Highridge and Eastmount Larder, and recently acquired six new claims south of Lar-Add and west of Larder "U" Island. Further development is planned for both these properties. Wesley owns 750,000 shares of Eastmount, which in turn holds a large block of Highridge stock and the latter property is being explored by O'Brien Gold Mines. Share rights recently offered to Wesley shareholders are said to have given the company operating capital as well as providing for the purchase of the new group of claims.

J. B. C., Orillia, Ont.—I think your HUNT'S LTD. shares are well worth holding. The upward trend of sales and profits experienced by the company continued during the year ended Dec. 26, 1943. Sales showed a further rise of 22% to a new all-time peak of $1,956,377 as compared with $1,606,442 the previous year and $1,371,717 two years ago. Operating profit after all charges but depreciation and Dominion taxes amounted to $246,959, nearly double the 1942 figure of $133,696 and comparing with $68,734 for 1941. Depreciation of $61,945 and provision of $103,000 for income and excess profits taxes, the latter comparing with $42,000 for 1942, left a net income of $82,014 or $2.44 per share on "A" and "B" common stock, the best result reported since the year 1930 and comparing with $26,182 or $0.73 per share for 1942 and a net of $120 or less than 1 cent per share for 1941. The report states that taxes have been estimated on a basis that is deemed conservative but that "standard profit" had not yet been determined. The balance sheet shows the refundable portion of excess profits taxes carried at $22,000. Finances were again improved, with net working capital standing at $103,543 at the end of 1943 as compared with $33,578 one year earlier.

F.S., Barrie, Ont.—An initial dividend payment of 10 cents was made by WAITE AMULET MINES in July, 1941. Disbursements to date, including the interim dividend of 20 cents a share payable June 10, 1944, aggregate $2 per share. This amount comprises the following payments; 10 cents in 1940; 40 cents in 1941; 40

Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine

RESUMPTION of normal building and construction activities and a housing program, such as proposed for the Dominion to relieve the housing shortage, will bring an increased demand for the products of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited. The company manufactures a wide range of materials for the building and construction trades, for the renovating and modernizing of old structures, etc. In the war years a large portion of output has gone into the construction of war and other essential plants and the removal of present restrictions on building should result in a wider use of these materials.

The company suffered from over-expansion in the boom days of the late twenties and from the depression of the early thirties, but in more recent years has experienced a partial recovery in earning power which has resulted in a substantial improvement in the liquid and financial position. Sinking fund payments on the outstanding bonds have been in arrears for some years but sufficient bonds had been purchased and were held in the treasury at November 30, 1943, to almost provide for the arrears of sinking fund and effect a substantial reduction in the funded debt held by the public. Net working capital and cash resources have also been improved substantially and the company should enter the postwar period in the best liquid position in years. While the shares are not to be considered as a high class investment, they offer opportunities for capital appreciation for those willing to accept the risk.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1943, including the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, of $235,625 was equal to 53c a share, and that for the preceding year of $263,754 to 60c a share. Retained net profit, exclusive of the refundable portion of the tax, for 1942-1943 was equal to 44c a share and that for 1941-1942 to 53c a share. The extent of the recovery in the company's earning power is indicated by the fact the net profit of $235,625 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1943, was an increase from $77,447 for the period ended November 30, 1938.

Net working capital of $1,818,293 at November 30, 1943, was more than double that of $827,523 at November 30, 1938. In the same period cash increased from $197,413 to $303,189 and investments, Dominion bonds, from $4,040 to $850,000. Cash and investments at the end of the last fiscal year were well in excess of current liabilities totalling $757,742. Although sinking fund payments are in arrears, the company's own bonds held in the treasury of a par value of $1,296,000 are almost sufficient to take care of the accumulated arrears. Deducting the bonds held in the treasury, funded debt, including that of the subsidiary company in the hands of the public, of $2,680,500 at November 30, 1943, was a reduction from $3,679,500 at November 30, 1938.

Outstanding capital at November 30, 1943, consisted of 440,043 common shares of no par value, the company having no preferred stock issue. No dividends have been paid on the shares since the distribution of 10c a share October 1, 1931. When the old common stock was split four-for-one in 1929 an annual dividend rate of $1.50 a share was established and continued to October 1, 1930. The quarterly rate was reduced to 20c a share January 1, 1931 and to 10c October 1, 1931, following which dividends were discontinued.

The company was originally incorporated in 1927 to acquire the assets of Alabastine Co., Paris, Ltd., and subsidiaries. Other companies were subsequently acquired, and corporate name changed from Canada Gypsum & Alabastine Ltd., to Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Limited in 1930. The company's mills, mines and quarries are located in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Ratio High	Price Ratio Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low
1943	7⅝	5	$0.53-a	14.4	9.4
1942	5⅛	2½	0.60-a	8.8	4.2
1941	4⅛	2⅛	0.53	8.0	4.7
1940	5½	2¼	0.47	11.7	4.8
1939	6½	3	0.38	17.1	7.9
1938	8¼	4	0.18	46.5	22.2
Average 1943-1938				14.0	7.2
Approximate Current Average				14.6	

a—Includes 9c. per share refundable portion excess profits tax 1943 and 7c. a share 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year ended November 30	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 235,625-x	$ 263,754-x	$ 233,318	$ 208,042	$ 165,347	$ 77,447
Surplus	1,240,560	1,004,935	810,066	582,427	398,061	235,564
Current Assets	2,576,035	2,245,437	2,039,472	1,632,995	1,255,081	1,079,121
Current Liabilities	757,742	727,166	719,792	515,519	342,866	251,598
Net Working Capital	1,818,293	1,518,271	1,319,680	1,117,476	912,215	827,523
Cash	303,189	433,432	502,513	330,888	161,953	197,413
Investments, Bonds	850,000	250,000	99,000	28,727	4,040	4,040
Funded Debt-z	2,680,500	2,900,000	3,105,000	3,435,500	3,538,500	3,679,500

x—Including $38,000 refundable portion excess profits tax 1943 and $28,639 1942.
z—Including funded debt of subsidiary and after deduction of own bonds held in treasury

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 230

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1944 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. WEDD
General Manager
Toronto 16th June 1944.

Penmans Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1944.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 30th day of June, 1944.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 14th day of July, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
Montreal, June 19, 1944.
C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

MONETA PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 22

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on July 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record June 21st, 1944.

By order of the Board.
H. B. CLEARIHUE
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario,
June 10th, 1944.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company
DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1944, payable July 1st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board.
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, May 18, 1944.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-three (23c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, payable August 25, to shareholders of record July 21, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.
Montreal, June 13, 1944.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 3rd, 1944 to shareholders of record at close of business June 15th, 1944.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

cents in 1942; 70 cents in 1943 and two interim dividends of 20 cents so far declared payable this year. The company's transfer agent is Chartered Trust & Executor Company, Toronto.

A. M. F., Outremont, Que.—I would say that about the most favorable thing that could be said about the annual report of UNITED SECURITIES LTD. for the year ended March 31, 1944, was that finally the decline in revenues which has continued since 1939 has been brought to a halt. Investment and other income amounted to $94,269 in the latest year, little changed from $94,601 the previous year and this slight drop was made up by a further reduction in expenses, which have been cut to the bone, there being only general expenses of $1,143, down $1,280 for the year. This left net income of $93,126 which failed to cover interest and exchange of $102,169 on the 3% ten-year collateral trust bonds by a margin of $9,042 as compared with a net deficit of $10,095 the previous year Of course, no dividends on its common stock holdings of Montreal Tramways were received in the latest year, the last being for the final quarter of the year 1940. Such income represented the greater part of revenue in years prior to that. There was no change in the amount of funded debt outstanding, this being $3,351,500. The book value of investments was reduced from $8,601,656 to $8,339,629 and the market value from $2,996,278 to $2,582,779. The reduction in book value reflects the distribution during the year of the assets of Montreal Development and Land Co., 10,000 shares of which were held by the company. In this respect the company received 2,318 shares of Montreal Industrial Land Co., Ltd., together with $71,900 in cash; the resulting loss of $210,128 was charged to investment reserve.

E. H. S., Waterloo, Ont.—Due to its interesting location and the possibilities of the diamond drilling program now proceeding, shares of NEW MALARTIC GOLD MINES offer speculative appeal. The property adjoins south of Rand Malartic and lies between Malartic Gold Fields and East Malartic. The first drill hole cut favorable geological conditions and holes No. 3 and 4 indicated a wide shearing, which zone is said to be similar to those on the adjoining East Malartic property. The company also holds a property northwest of Sigma Mines. At last report about $35,000 was in the treasury and no debts. There is an option agreement on the company's treasury shares designed to provide additional funds.

B.D.A., Fort William, Ont. — Yes, net profit of SOUTHERN CANADA POWER CO. continues to fall behind that of a year ago, despite higher gross earnings. In May, gross earnings increased $8,913 to $279,342 but surplus after dividends was reduced by $2,411 to $768. For the 8 months of the fiscal year to May 31, 1944, gross earnings improved $1,404 to $2,146,094 but the surplus after dividends was reduced by $35,511—from surplus of $18,523 in the same period last year to a deficiency of $16,988 in the current 8 months. The drop, as compared with last year was equal to 8.9 cents a share. For the year ended Sept. 30, 1943, common net equalled 85 cents including 19 cents refundable tax. Dividend rate is 80 cents.

E. E. H., Regina, Sask.—ALGOMA SUMMIT GOLD MINES disposed of its property to MAGINO GOLD MINES for 1,000,000 pooled shares of the latter company, a basis of one new for each four held, but there is a bond issue ahead of the Magino shares. The former company had a mill in operation for a couple of years but without much success. Magino carried out some development in the hope of resuming production on a better basis, but wartime conditions and restrictions have prevented this for the duration. It is estimated about 40,000 tons of $10 grade ore have been developed.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Any Buying Power Left?

BY HARUSPEX

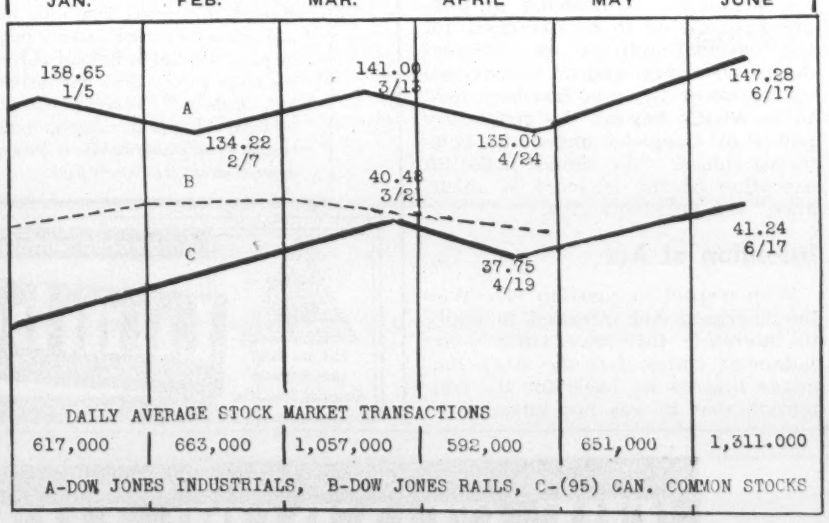
ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of SHORT TERM outlook, see below.

Invasion news, in line with expectancy, has given the market a buoyant tone. At the current writing (June 20), the Dow-Jones industrial average has effected a decisive penetration of its previous high point registered in July 1943. So far, however, the railroad average has failed to confirm this strength by moving decisively through its peak level established in late May. Such confirmation would be indicated should the rail average close at or above 41.54. The failure of the rail average, after due testing, to confirm the strength in the industrials by closing at or above the figure mentioned, would indicate that a double top in the market is being formed, such as was witnessed in September 1939 and February 1934, to cite the two most recent instances. This type of top is followed by substantial recession.

If strength, however, does develop in the rail average to or above the figure mentioned, further purchasing could easily be engendered under the stimulus of this development and the market might carry another 10% to 15% higher—say, to the 160/165 level on the industrial average. In the course of this advance considerable resistance would have to be looked for in the 150/155 area, representing the long trading range in late 1939 and early 1940. It should be kept in mind, however, that these renewed upside penetrations would represent the fifth joint penetration since the bull swing got under way in April 1942. Each succeeding signal within a major trend is necessarily of less significance than its predecessors. Such would apply in the current instance.

It is not possible to determine with exactitude the extreme high point of an advance such as has been under way since 1942. However, we know that these advances, throughout the recorded history of stock prices, do exhaust themselves, always at a time when the market outlook apparently is quite bright, and such exhaustion is followed by a reverse movement of substantial proportions. On these declines stocks of the very best calibre become available at more or less bargain prices, with extremely favorable yields. Accordingly, any policy which plans to take advantage of these recurrent attractive purchasing intervals in the market must contemplate the building up of cash buying reserves during periods when markets are strong. This can be done, as noted above, by a program of the gradual disposition of stocks as the price structure moves higher. We feel, in line with such a policy, that the market has currently gone far enough to have justified the establishment of substantial cash reserves. The remaining balance in stocks could be retained on the basis of higher postwar market prospects. Should the market currently discount favorable postwar earnings projections by moving another 10 to 15 points higher, additional selling of stocks in due course, would be advisable.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



FOR SALE

I have for sale 160 acres of 99 per cent pure silica sand in the Province of Manitoba which can be used for the manufacture of Pottery, Glass, etc., as well as cleanser and other bi-products. I also have the sales agency for 640 acres of coal (briquettes) and around 50,000 acres of oil land all of which has been more or less proven. I desire to effect either an outright sale of either or all three or obtain the services of a reputable brokerage or sales promotional agency on very generous terms. Kindly reply by return mail to Brian C. Anderson, P.O. Drawer 2866, Winnipeg, Canada.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st JULY, 1944

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

1st June, 1944.

PROTECTION.. when it's needed most!

On the battle front, effective protection at critical times is all-important.

On the home front, The Portage Mutual is the "shield of protection" against financial loss by Fire or Windstorm. It is stronger than ever before, the result of sixty years of successful "Service with Security."

FIRE and WINDSTORM

112

Our 60th year — MUTUAL SERVICE — WITH SECURITY

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

HARRY G. STANTON
H. WILLIAM HATCH
*D'ALTON McCARTHY
S. C. HETHERINGTON

Canada's position after the war will be predominant in many lines. Particulars on post-war investment opportunities will be sent on request.

STANTON, HATCH & McCARTHY

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

AD. 9151 601-320 Bay Street

**Victory Bonds*

"There is no better investment than Dominion of Canada Bonds"

— for security of principal
— for regularity of income
— for marketability
— for a fair interest return
— for financial support of Canada's fighting forces
— fo combating inflation

Hold and Buy More!

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

A National Duty—

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

There is no type of investment available in this country which, from the standpoint of security of principal, attractive interest yield and ready marketability, can compare with **DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS**

Telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

15 King Street West, Toronto

Taking inventory of your investment position was never more important than it is to-day. Are you familiar with the progress and financial strength of the Companies represented by the securities you own? Are you aware that some of your holdings may have been called for redemption? Up-to-date earnings and information covering any of your securities will be furnished upon request.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED

Metropolitan Building, Toronto

Telephone: Elgin 0161

Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING . . . . EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. . . . . CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. . . . . REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING . . . . SASKATOON, SASK.

ABOUT INSURANCE

New Ruling by U.S. Supreme Court: Insurance Subject to Sherman Act

By GEORGE GILBERT

Not only the fire insurance companies but also all life, casualty and fraternal insurance organizations operating in more than one State of the United States are affected by the recent ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court that insurance is commerce.

As "commerce" the insurance business comes under the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution and is subject to the federal laws for the regulation of commerce among the several States. Thus insurance organizations, while carrying on business in strict compliance with State laws, may find themselves subject to prosecution for violation of such federal statutes as the Sherman Act.

AN ANXIOUSLY awaited and momentous judgment was handed down by the United States Supreme Court on June 5. The question at issue was whether insurance is or is not commerce, and the Court, reversing its previous decisions rendered over a period of seventy-five years, held that the insurance business is commerce, and so comes under the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution and is subject to the federal anti-trust laws.

But the decision was a close one, four to three. The Court is composed of nine Justices, and the ruling opinion was given by Justice Black and concurred in by Justices Douglas, Murphy and Rutledge. A strong dissenting opinion was given by Chief Justice Stone, and dissenting opinions were also handed down by Justices Frankfurter and Jackson. Justices Roberts and Reed did not participate in the consideration or decision of the case.

This case came before the Supreme Court on an appeal by the U.S. Department of Justice from a judgment of the Federal District Court at Atlanta, Ga., which dismissed an indictment against the South-Eastern Underwriters Association and a group of individuals charged with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The indictment alleged two conspiracies: (1) to restrain interstate trade and commerce by fixing and maintaining arbitrary non-competitive premium rates on specified fire and "allied lines" of insurance in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia; and (2) to monopolize trade and commerce in the same lines of insurance in and among the same States.

District Court Finding

In its decision the District Court held that to constitute a violation of the Sherman Act, the restraint or monopoly must be that of interstate trade or commerce, and that, unless the restraint or monopoly be restraint or monopoly in interstate trade or commerce, the indictment must fail. It held that the whole case depended upon whether or not the business of insurance was interstate trade or commerce, and whether or not the transactions alleged in the indictment constituted interstate commerce. Its decision, following the decisions of the Supreme Court over a lengthy period, was that the business of insurance was not commerce and therefore did not come under the Sherman Act.

In its present judgment, the Supreme Court takes cognizance of the fact that for seventy-five years the Court has held, whenever the question has been presented, that the Commerce clause of the Constitution does not deprive the individual States of power to regulate and tax specific activities of foreign insurance companies which sell policies within their territories. Each State has been held to have this power even though negotiation and execution of the companies' policy contracts involved communications of information and movements of persons, moneys and papers across State lines.

Questions Involved

But the Court states that not one of all these cases has involved an Act of Congress, which required the Court to decide the issue of whether the commerce clause of the Constitution grants to Congress the power to regulate insurance transactions stretching across State lines, and that now for the first time in the history of the Court that issue is squarely presented and must be decided.

In its view, the record of the case under review presents two questions and no others: (1) Was the Sherman Act intended to prohibit conduct of fire insurance companies which restrains or monopolizes the interstate fire insurance trade? (2) If so, do fire insurance transactions which stretch across State lines constitute "commerce among the several States" so as to make them subject to regulation by Congress under the commerce clause?

Since it is the Court's conclusion that the Sherman Act was intended to apply to the fire insurance business, the judgment deals first with the latter question. It states that to hold that the word "commerce" as used in the commerce clause of the Constitution does not include a business such as insurance would be to construe words used in the Constitution so as to give them a meaning more narrow than the one which they had in the common parlance of the times in which the Constitution was written.

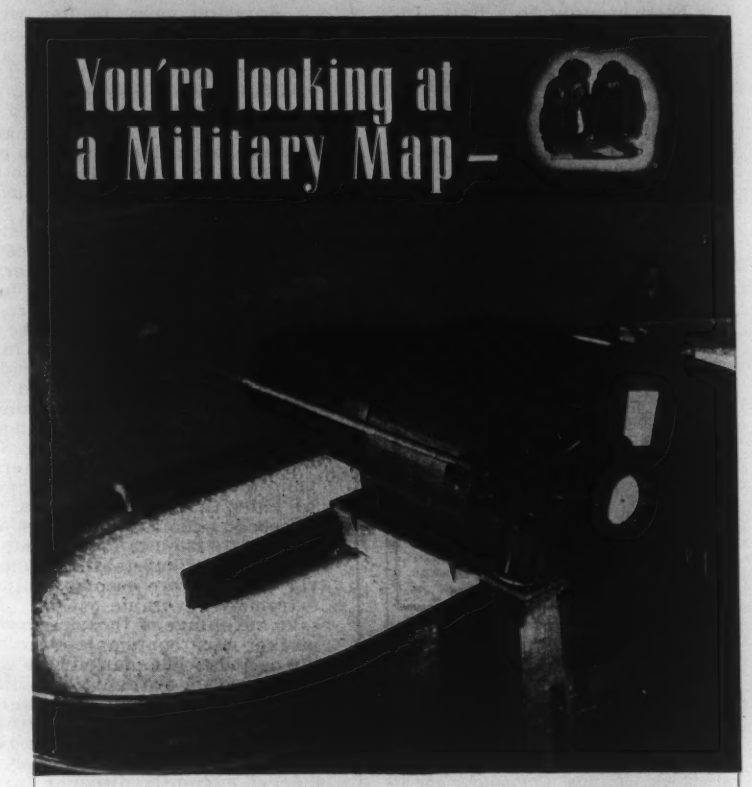
It also declares that whatever other meanings "commerce" may have included in 1787, the dictionaries, encyclopedias and other books of the period show that it included trade; businesses in which persons bought and sold, bargained and contracted; and that this meaning has persisted in modern times. Surely therefore, the judgment says, a heavy burden is on him who asserts that the plenary power which the commerce clause grants to Congress to regulate "commerce among the several States" does not include the power to regulate trading in insurance to the same extent that it includes power to regulate other trades or businesses conducted across State lines.

In interpreting the commerce clause, it states, the basic responsibility of the Court is to make certain that the power to govern intercourse among the States remains where the Congress placed it. That power, it declares, as held by the Court from the beginning, is invested in Congress, available to be exercised for the national welfare as Congress deems necessary, and no commercial enterprise of any kind has been held to be wholly beyond the regulatory power of Congress under the commerce clause. "We cannot make an exception of the business of insurance," the judgment says.

Intention of Act

With respect to question (1)—Was the Sherman Act intended to apply to interstate insurance trade?—the judgment states that the Act's language affords no basis for the contention that it was not intended to apply, as Section 1 declares illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States"... and "every person" who shall make such a contract or engage in such a combination or conspiracy is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2, the judgment says, is not less sweeping; "Every person" who monopolizes or attempts to monopolize, or conspires with "any other person" to monopolize "any part of the trade or commerce among the several States," is likewise deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. On its face, the judgment states, the language shows a carefully studied attempt to bring within the Act every person engaged in business whose activities might re-



SOON this pulpy mass, transformed into strong white paper, will help a battery commander to pinpoint the enemy's position, or guide a convoy through treacherous mine-fields. Maps and charts by the millions are printed on paper supplied by Rolland and other Canadian paper mills. War industry, too, "maps out" its operations on paper—plans, blueprints, charts, control sheets. *From production line to front line, paper is in the thick of the fight.*

SAVE WASTE PAPER

ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers since 1882
MONTREAL, QUE.
BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. • MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

The
Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
VANCE C. SMITH, Res. Sec'y, Concourse Bldg., Toronto, Elgin 3355
SERVICE SAVING SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

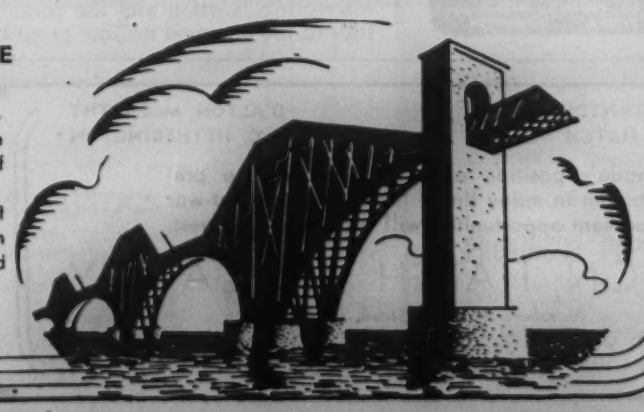
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE STANDARD LIFE EDINBURGH
A mutual office noted throughout the world for its soundness and strength.

HEAD OFFICE: 3 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
Head Office for Canada: 391 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
Branch Offices are maintained in the following cities:—
TORONTO, LONDON, OTTAWA and HAMILTON, ONT.; MONTREAL, P.Q.; FREDERICTON and SAINT JOHN, N.B.; HALIFAX, N.S.; and VANCOUVER, B.C.

UNSHAKEN BY THE WAR

THE FORTH BRIDGE EDINBURGH
A bridge noted throughout the world for the outstanding strength of its construction.
The scene of the first bombing raid in Britain—it stands proud and unscarred.



Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, • TORONTO

strain or monopolize commercial intercourse among the States.

It is expected that the immediate effect of this Supreme Court judgment, upsetting its previous decisions, will be that the indictments against 198 insurance companies, including Canadian and British as well as United States companies, and 27 individuals, will be pressed and the issue brought to trial at an early date. While these companies have been carrying on their operations in full compliance with State laws and regulations, they have been charged with violation of federal laws which formerly were held not to apply to the business of insurance. As the maximum penalty for such violation is a $5,000 fine for each defendant or a year in prison, or both, conviction of all the accused might result in an aggregate penalty of more than $2,000,000.

But the far-reaching effect of this decision of the Supreme Court was succinctly stated by Chief Justice Stone in his dissenting opinion when he said that it "cannot fail to be the occasion for loosing a flood of litigation and of legislation, State and national, in order to establish a new boundary between State and national power, raising questions which cannot be answered for years, during which a great business and the regulatory officers of every State must be harassed by all the difficulties and doubts inseparable from a re-alignment of the distribution of power in our Federal system."

JOHN D. MORGAN

recently appointed General Manager of Viceroy Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto. Mr. Morgan was previously in charge of the Purchasing Division of the company.

ONE STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

and you're in

HOTEL CLEVELAND

It's as easy as that to be in Cleveland's most convenient, most friendly hotel. Hotel Cleveland is directly connected with the Union Passenger Terminal and a modern garage. Located on Public Square Park, at the heart of the city, all through motor routes come right to our door. Convenient, too, for theatres, stores, boat docks, Stadium, Auditorium, and every part of the city. May we welcome you to Cleveland on your next trip here?

HOTEL CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Ohio

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get some information about the financial position of the Ministers Life and Casualty Union so far as its Canadian policyholders are concerned. I believe the head office of this company is in Minneapolis.

—O.L.M., Kingston, Ont.

Ministers Life and Casualty Union, with head office at Minneapolis, Minn., and Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in existence since 1901, and has been operating in Canada since June 20, 1935. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. All claims are readily collectable. It is authorized to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in Canada in accordance with its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws. It maintains a Government deposit in Canada of an amount equal at least to the reserves on its policies in force in this country, and is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. At Dec. 31, 1942, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets in Canada were $316,611, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $207,174, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $109,437.

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

tional rolling stock. Some 250 new iron ore cars have already been ordered from the National Steel Car Co., of Hamilton, and additional cars are being made available.

•

Inception of production at Steep Rock this summer is expected to provide the company with about $2,500,000 from this year's output alone. Everything in the company's program is well up to schedule and the output expected this year has been disposed of at top prices, and in addition there is a substantial tonnage sold ahead for future years. Officials figure that well over half the production will command premium prices.

•

Of outstanding significance in the bringing into production of these large and high grade orebodies is the fact that it is a long step towards taking Canada's iron ore balance sheet out of the red. Steep Rock will, undoubtedly, be producing as much iron ore as Canada uses when output reaches full rate of capacity, but only a part of it will go to Dominion steel plants. The ore to be produced will be premium ore in demand in both the United States and Canada for the finishing processes in open hearth, as well as some blast furnace uses. Looking upon the future of Steep Rock from its national point of view the sale of this high grade ore to the United States, where it is in such demand, should in the long run provide Canada with a credit balance, instead of debit sheet, in its overall iron purchases and sales.

•

Appointment of William A. Brant to the important position of Ontario Securities Commissioner, in succession to Roy B. Whitehead, K.C., who has been named Superintendent of Insurance, is one that should meet with the full approval of the financial community as well as investors generally. The promotion of Mr. Brant, who has been registrar of the securities branch, is recognition of his extensive experience and satisfactory handling of a difficult department, and as Attorney-General L. E. Blackwell announced, "is an interim step in a re-organization of the Securities Commission". His record makes Mr. Brant the logical man to head the department and implement the changes suggested in the recent report of the Mining Commission.

•

A strong liquid position is being maintained by Gunnar Gold Mines pending a return to more normal conditions and present net liquid assets equal 23¼ cents per share. The company continues active in prospecting and is maintaining parties in the field. In association with another company, interests were acquired in some claims in the Northwest Territories and further investigations are being conducted this season. A controlling interest is held in Ogama-Rockland Gold Mines and a substantial share interest in McBine Porcupine Gold Mines, with development of these properties planned once conditions permit.

•

J. E. Hammell, president and managing director of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, who never hesitates to call a spade, a spade, states "there is no uncertainty in my mind as to the future of gold. Gold mining has no conversion problem to delay full production the moment adequate labor becomes available". Mr. Hammell, expresses the opinion that the Pickle Crow property is in a healthier condition today than at any time since the inception of mining operations. The manpower shortage is the only problem, and he claims that if sufficient labor was available it probably would be possible to resume the 40 cents annual dividend rate, which compares with 10 cents at present, and goes on to add that directors might even be able to consider a mill increase in view of the important developments in the north vein.

•

Despite the acute shortage of labor and the consequent limiting of development work, proven ore reserves at Pickle Crow Gold Mines were increased from 566,160 tons at the end of 1942 to 642,655 tons at the end of 1943, and there was a gratifying increase in the average grade of reserves from $12.22 to $13.46 per ton.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD. · FOUNDED 1710 · FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

Get those "V" Day ideas DOWN on PAPER!

HARDLY a day goes by but what busy executives get good ideas that would have a sound application in peace. Many of these ideas grow out of war work, but whatever their origin, they should be put down on paper while they are fresh in your mind.

If you own a Dictaphone, there is a willing, efficient and tireless servant at your elbow ready to record such ideas against the Day of Victory.

Don't let any escape, you will need them all.

DICTAPHONE

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED 86 RICHMOND ST., W., TORONTO

The word DICTAPHONE is the Registered Trade-Mark of Dictaphone Corporation, Makers of Dictating Machines and Accessories to which said Trade-Mark is Applied.

An Urgent Appeal..

...to those who live in the City

Your Help is Needed on a Farm:

Right near your own home, you'll find a farm where farm-help will be more than appreciated, essential to the war effort, and paid for!

There's work to do . . . in planting, gardening, feeding cattle and poultry, milking, gathering in early fruit and vegetables. Agricultural produce is needed in greater and greater quantities for our Armed Forces, for the people of Britain, for our Allies and for home use.

Everybody can help . . . office and factory workers, business girls . . . there's work and fun for everyone! If you can spend a week or two on a farm—arrange to do it now. The change will do you good!

WHAT TO DO:

Consult any special local committee or office established to deal with farm labour placements in your town or city, or write to your Provincial Director of Farm Labour at the Capital of your Province, or get in touch with your nearest Employment or Selective Service Office.

CONTRIBUTED BY

Bright's Wines

LIMITED

BW-7